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AOR 038

From the Editor's Desk



On 26th January 2003, my father, Graeme Banks, was recognised in the Australia Day Honours with an Order of Australia Medal for his services to export meat and affiliated industries, and the study and cultivation of orchids. Dad has held numerous positions in the orchid world including a term as President of the Australian Orchid Council, with an interest in orchids that has exceeded half a century. Obviously I am extremely proud of my father and am well aware that such recognition is very rare.

Darryl Smedley has always had an interest in botanical species, especially those from Australia, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. In this issue, Darryl discusses the Miniature Orchids of Australia, supplemented with numerous images taken by David Titmuss.

The genus *Dockrillia* is well known in cultivation in Australia. Many of these are well known as "pencil orchids" and were once referred to as the "terete-leaved" *Dendrobiums*. This article discussed the genus, named after Australian orchid icon, Alick Dockrill and the numerous species and a selection of hybrids. It still amuses me that many non-orchid people can easily separate this genus from the related *Dendrobium*, yet there is still some resistance from a tiny (but vocal) minority who resent change.

It is with great sadness to report the sudden passing of Grant Young of Wirra Willa Orchids, New South Wales. Grant was a valued friend of mine for well over a decade, and apart from our orchidaceous connections, also shared a keen interest in *Nepenthes* pitcher plants. He will be sorely missed by his friends and family.

The Stawell Orchid Workshop is being held at Stawell Entertainment Centre, Victoria in the Main Street, Stawell on Saturday 12th April 2003. Ray Clement from Tinonee Orchids and I are the speakers on the day. For further details and registration, contact Ron Coppin on 03 5358 1524 or email at roncop@netconnect.com.au

The first of the major orchid events of 2003 takes place at Castle Hill the first weekend in May. The Sydney International Orchid Fair continues to grow in popularity, with over 25 different orchid and specialist plant nurseries in attendance. A full list of vendors appears in the full-page advertisement in this issue. It is being held from Friday 2nd May to Sunday 4th May 2003 at Castle Hill Showground.

See you there!

David P. Banks

Editor, Australian Orchid Review
dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

OUR COVER



Cym. Koala 'Cuddles', one of the *Cymbidium suave* hybrids made and registered by Dr Miles Seton. Over the coming months Dean Roesler will be featuring many of these attractive cymbidiums in an ongoing series.
See page 46

AOR 001

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Miniature Epiphytic Orchids of Australia

Text by Darryl Smedley photos by David Titmuss

Bulbophyllum argyropus



The title of this paper is Miniature Epiphytic Orchids of Australia. Two things need to be clarified before we can go any further. The first is that I'll confine the discussion to epiphytic and lithophytic species (hereinafter just called epiphytes). The second is more crucial in that we need to determine a reasonable definition of what qualifies an orchid as a miniature species.

There is a book on miniature orchids that of Rebecca T. Northen entitled, amazingly, *Miniature Orchids*, and published in the USA in 1980. She has a fairly simple definition of a miniature orchid, "those ranging in height from 1/2 inch to 6 inches (1 to 5cm)". This definition focuses on the vegetative characteristics of the orchid. For the purposes of this paper I'll side-step this definition for the moment.

The Orchid Society of New South Wales has defined for judging purposes, a miniature orchid as one where the individual flower is less than 15mm across the flower's widest part. I imagine the other Australian Orchid Council affiliated state societies would have similar definitions. The Australasian Native Orchid Society (ANOS) has not defined what constitutes a miniature in terms of our native orchids but has introduced a quality award, the Award of Botanical Excellence, for our smaller species.

A few years ago, the ANOS Judging Panel (then only operational in NSW) completely reviewed the ANOS Judging Standards and award criteria and published the first *ANOS Judging Handbook* (ANOS 1993). The Panel appreciated that although miniatures, or botanical species as they are sometimes called, were as worthy of gaining a quality award (HCC {Highly



Bulbophyllum bracteatum



Bulbophyllum bowkettiae



Bulbophyllum bracteatum



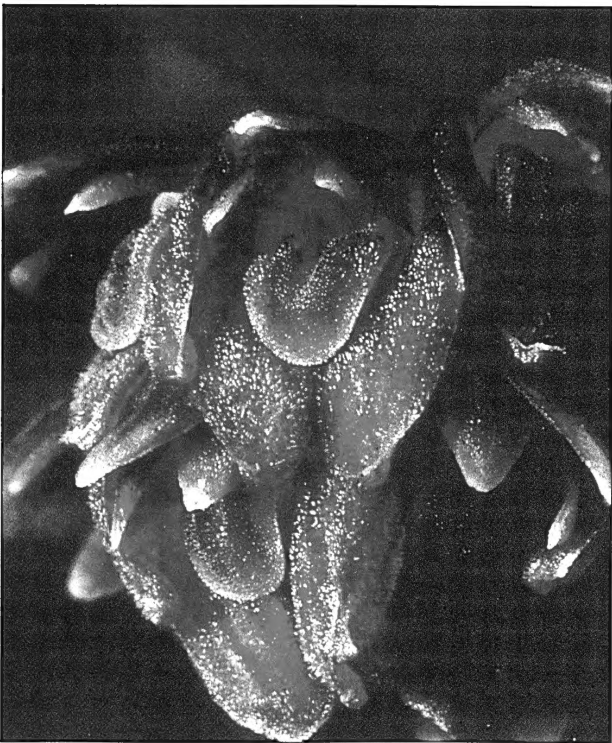
Bulbophyllum bracteatum



Bulbophyllum exiguum



Bulbophyllum globuliforme (Photo: Lloyd Bradford)



Bulbophyllum evasum



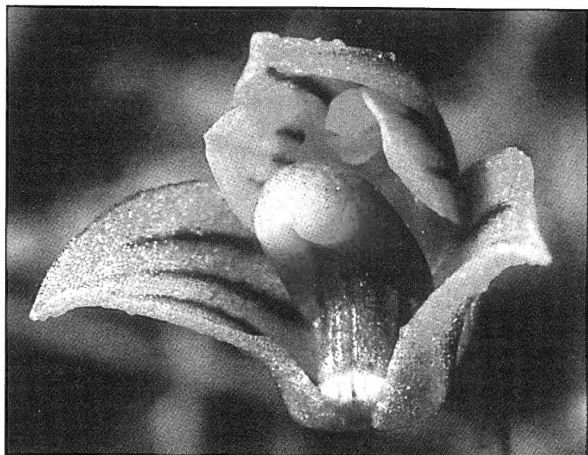
Bulbophyllum lamingtonense



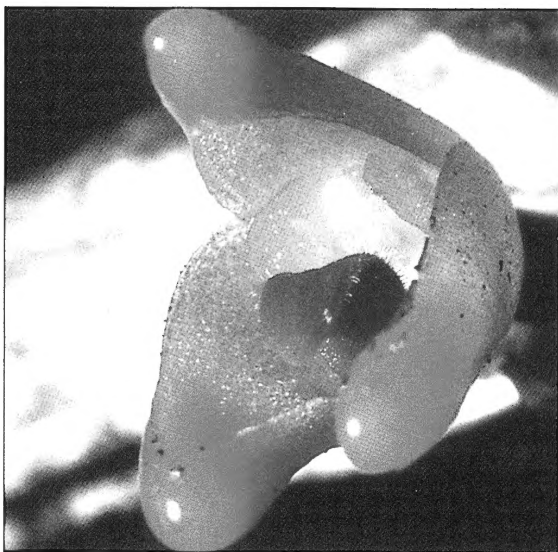
Bulbophyllum lewisense



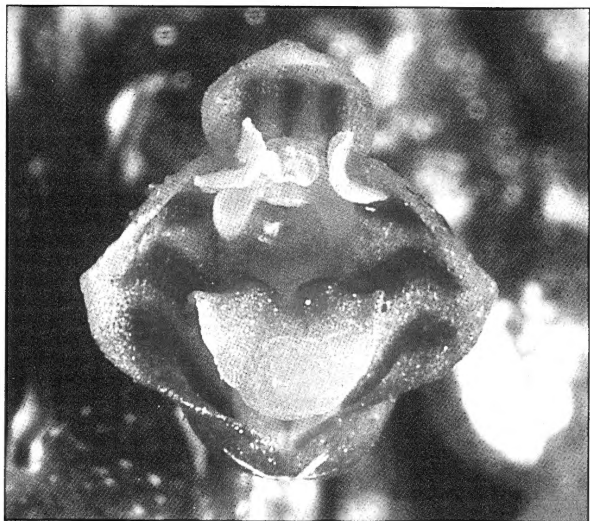
Bulbophyllum radicans



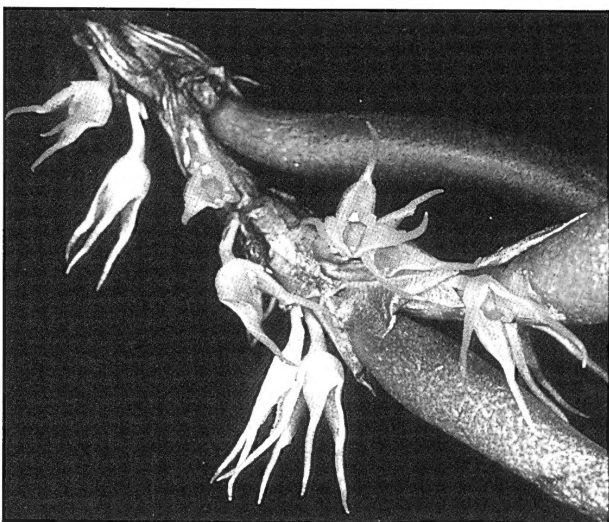
Bulbophyllum lilianae



Bulbophyllum schillerianum



Bulbophyllum minutissimum



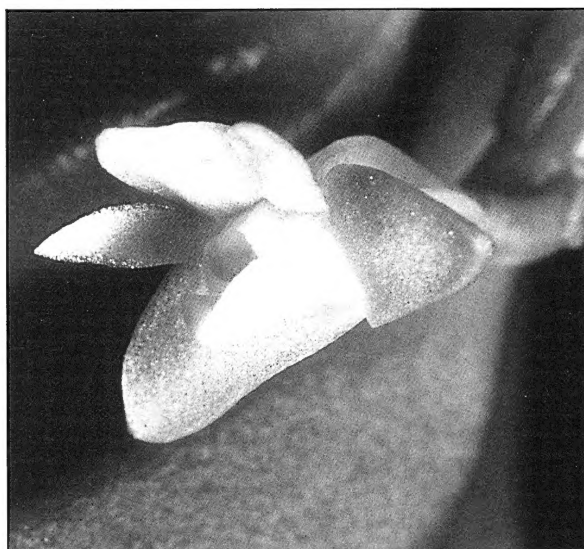
Bulbophyllum wadsworthii

Commended Certificate), AM {Award of Merit} or FCC {First Class Certificate}) as any other species, they were unlikely to receive same. Because of their size, the full range of judging standards were difficult or impossible to apply, especially size, shape, habit of inflorescence and, to a lesser extent, colour. The simple fact is that, because of the small size of their flowers, there is little potential for difference from clone to clone within small-flowered species. However, from time to time, clones come along that are obviously superior to their cohorts and warrant proper recognition of their quality.

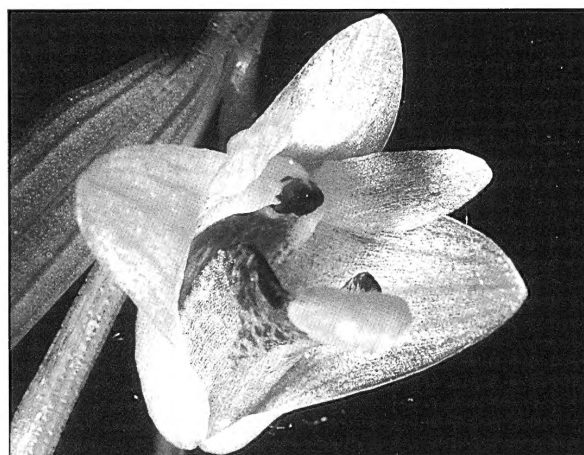
The solution was to introduce a new award, the Award of Botanical Excellence (ABE). As the judging standard explains, the exhibit should not be assessed strictly in terms of the criteria applying to the other quality awards, but generally assessed within these criteria where appropriate. An overall evaluation out of 100 points will be given by the judges. An exhibit must receive an averaged minimum of 75 points or more for the award to be granted.

The Panel recognised that it may be difficult to differentiate absolutely between miniature or botanical species and the other, so-called, 'horticultural species'. It noted that it may be necessary to maintain a list of species eligible for an ABE but no such list has been created to date. As a guide though, two clones of *Dendrobium schneiderae* var. *major* have been awarded HCC's. This taxon's flowers are about 8mm across so this may be about as small as you can go where differences in size and shape can be easily assessed and readily pointed up to the ANOS Judging Standard for Australian Native Species.

In the absence of any established definition in this country for



Cadetia wariana



Dendrobium malbrownii



Bulbophyllum shepherdii



Dendrobium schneiderae (Photo: Lloyd Bradford)



Dendrobium monophyllum



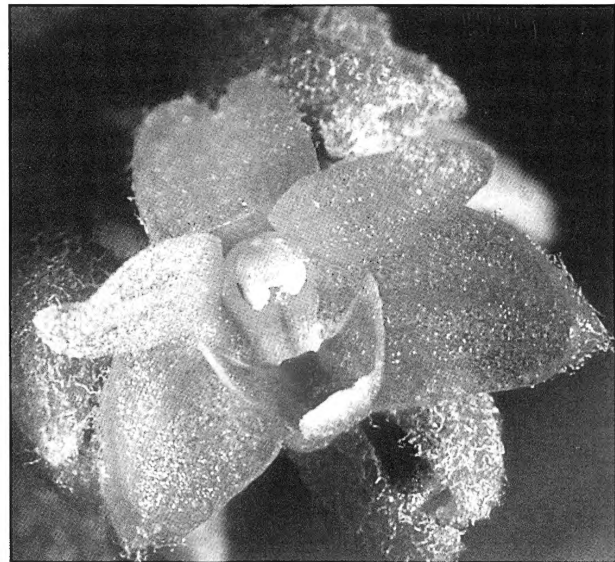
Eria irukandjiana (Photo: Lloyd Bradford)

miniature orchids, I feel entitled, for the purposes of this paper, to arrive at my own criterion for defining such species.

I don't think that using vegetative characteristics are really satisfactory. For example, Northen (loc. cit.) under her definition, includes 27 Australian taxa in her catalogue of representative miniature species. There could be no argument that some of them, e.g. *Papillilabium beckeri*, *Oberonia palmicola* and *Drymoanthus minutus* would fit any definition of a miniature orchid. I'd be hard-pressed to concede, however, that *Dendrobium tetragonum*, *Dockrillia schoenina*, *Sarcochilus hartmannii* or *Bulbophyllum gracillimum* for examples of other taxa in the book, would fit any definition of a miniature orchid.

Anybody who has seen the massive specimens of *Dockrillia schoenina* wrapped around the upper limbs of the giant River Oaks (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) in the Barrington area of New South Wales would chuckle at the thought of it being a miniature species. To be fair to Northen, perhaps she only had a little piece.

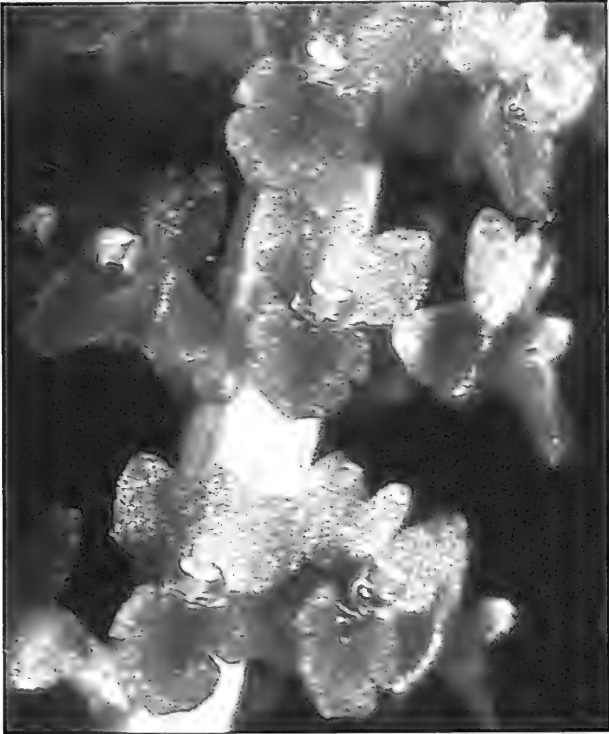
Considering all of the above, I think I'll go for size of the



Eria queenslandica



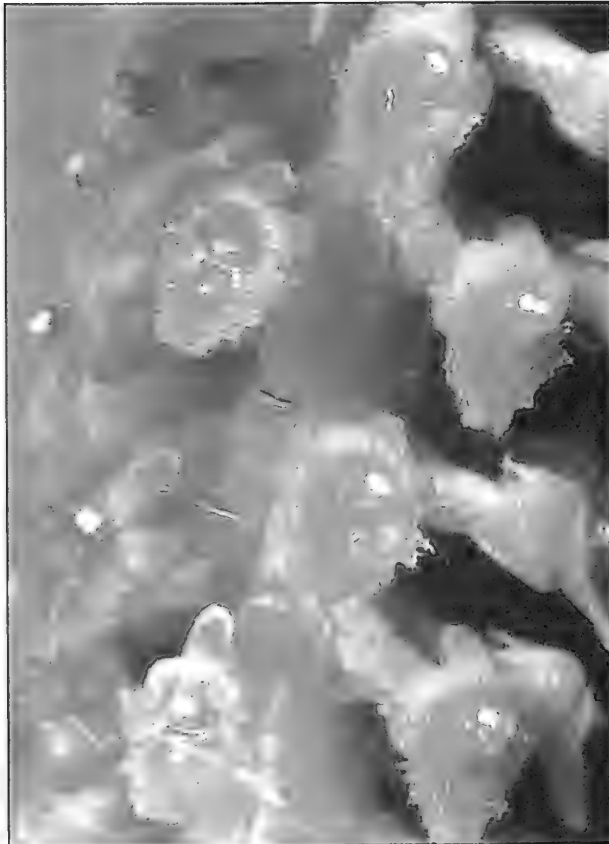
Mobilabium hamatum



Oberonia palmicola



Papillilabium beckleri



Oberonia complanata



Peristeranthus hillii

flower for my definition. There seems to be no reason to be hard and fast about dimensions but I'll settle on species with flowers with overall dimensions of about 10mm, more or less, for this report.

Having now determined how to separate miniature species, which ones are they? Using as a base the floral measurements in *Australian Indigenous Orchids* (Dockrill 1992), 73 of our native epiphytic species are miniatures. There are 166 non-terrestrial species in *Australian Indigenous Orchids* and another three (*Dendrobium finniganense*, *Dockrillia brevicauda* and *Bulbophyllum lamingtonense*) described since its publication. Therefore, 43% of our epiphytic species are miniatures. Table 1 lists all Australian orchid genera that have miniature species that qualify by my definition, plus the number of taxa. Table 2 lists the Australian miniature orchid species, again that qualify by my definition.

The flowers of Australian native orchid species are generally not as large or individually flamboyant as say, some *Cattleya*, *Paphiopedilum* or *Phalaenopsis* species. Notwithstanding this,

they can be unsurpassed in mass display, e.g. a large clone of *Dendrobium speciosum* in full bloom is one of the most spectacular sights in the orchid world. The miniatures are no less magnificent but you have to take the time to properly inspect their flowers to fully appreciate their beauty and often-extraordinary structure. Sometimes even a trusty hand-lens is not enough to properly inspect such minute structures and only the cleverest macro-photography will reveal their intricate beauty. David Titmuss, in particular has excelled in this style of photography.

When seen blown up on a full screen I think that *Bulbophyllum bracteatum*, in its variety of colour forms, is certainly one of this country's most beautiful orchids. Conversely, hiding away amongst the miniatures is what I think must be Australia's ugliest orchid *Eria irukandjiana*.

Some of this species are seen on the showbench from time to time and others hardly ever. The ANOS Judging Panels strive to give proper recognition to these species and I have no doubt that there will be occasions when some exhibits will rightfully bear champion ribbons won in open company.

Genera in Australia	Australian Species	Miniatures
<i>Acriopsis</i>	1	1
<i>Appendicula</i>	1	1
<i>Bulbophyllum</i>	31	21
<i>Cadetia</i>	4	3
<i>Dendrobium</i>	49	5
<i>Drymoanthus</i>	1	1
<i>Eria</i>	6	5
<i>Liparis</i>	10	1
<i>Mobilabium</i>	1	1
<i>Oberonia</i>	4	4
<i>Octarrhena</i>	1	1
<i>Papillilabium</i>	1	1
<i>Peristeranthus</i>	1	1
<i>Pholidota</i>	1	1
<i>Phreatia</i>	3	3
<i>Plectorrhiza</i>	3	3
<i>Pomatocalpa</i>	2	1
<i>Robiquetia</i>	2	1
<i>Saccolabiopsis</i>	2	2
<i>Sarcochilus</i>	14	4
<i>Schistotylus</i>	1	1
<i>Schoenorchis</i>	2	2
<i>Taeniophyllum</i>	5	5
<i>Thelasis</i>	1	1
<i>Tuberolabium</i>	3	3

Table 1: Miniature epiphytic genera of Australia with numbers of species and those where individual flowers are \pm less than 10mm in overall dimension.



Plectorrhiza brevilabris

<i>Acriopsis javanica</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum schillerianum</i>	<i>Mobilabium hamatum</i>	<i>Sarcochilus ceciliae</i>
<i>Appendicula australiensis</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum shepherdii</i>	<i>Oberonia attenuata</i>	<i>Sarcochilus eriochilus</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum argyropus</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum wadsworthii</i>	<i>Oberonia carnosae</i>	<i>Sarcochilus hillii</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum boonjee</i>	<i>Bulbophyllum wolfei</i>	<i>Oberonia complanata</i>	<i>Sarcochilus minutiflorus</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum bowkettiae</i>	<i>Cadetia collinsii</i>	<i>Oberonia palmicola</i>	<i>Schistotylus purpuratus</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum bracteatum</i>	<i>Cadetia maideniana</i>	<i>Octarrhena pusilla</i>	<i>Schoenorchis micrantha</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum evasum</i>	<i>Cadetia wariana</i>	<i>Papillilabium beckeri</i>	<i>Schoenorchis sarcophylla</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum exiguum</i>	<i>Dendrobium lichenastrum</i>	<i>Peristeranthus hillii</i>	<i>Taeniophyllum flavum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum gadgarrense</i>	<i>Dendrobium malbrownii</i>	<i>Pholidota imbricata</i>	<i>Taeniophyllum lobatum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	<i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>	<i>Phreatia crassiuscula</i>	<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum grandimesense</i>	<i>Dendrobium schneiderae</i>	<i>Phreatia micrantha</i>	<i>Taeniophyllum confertum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum intermedium</i>	<i>Dendrobium toressae</i>	<i>Phreatia paleata</i>	<i>Taeniophyllum malianum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum lageniforme</i>	<i>Drymoanthus minutus</i>	<i>Plectorrhiza brevilabris</i>	<i>Thelasis carinata</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum lamingtonense</i>	<i>Eria dischorensis</i>	<i>Plectorrhiza erecta</i>	<i>Tuberolabium papuanum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum lewisense</i>	<i>Eria eriaoides</i>	<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>	<i>Tuberolabium speciosum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum lilianae</i>	<i>Eria irukandjiana</i>	<i>Pomatocalpa macphersonii</i>	<i>Tuberolabium stellatum</i>
<i>Bulbophyllum minutissimum</i>	<i>Eria kingii</i>	<i>Robiquetia gracilistipes</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum newportii</i>	<i>Eria queenslandica</i>	<i>Saccolabiopsis armittii</i>	
<i>Bulbophyllum radicans</i>	<i>Liparis condylobulbon</i>	<i>Saccolabiopsis rectifolia</i>	

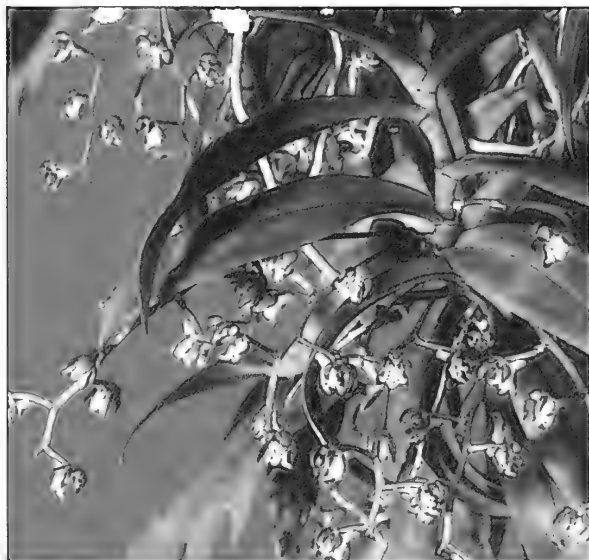
Table 2: Miniature epiphytic species of Australia where individual flowers are \pm less than 10mm in overall dimension.



Plectorrhiza erecta



Pomatocalpa macphersonii



Plectorrhiza tridentata (Photo: Lloyd Bradford)



Sarcochilus hillii



Sarcochilus eriochilus (Photo: Rayden Rivett)

Some species are very rare, in the wild and in collections e.g. *Schoenorchis sarcophylla*. Others are relatively easy to come by and a number of propagators are making the effort to produce these species in flask. *Sarcochilus ceciliae* is such an example. In a few generations it has been transformed by astute line-breeding from pale pink and rather cuppy, small 4-6mm diameter flowers into horticulturally-desirable plants bearing long inflorescences of wide and flat, rich deep pink flowers up to at least 16mm diameter.

I would urge all growers to take the time to become more closely acquainted with these miniature species and have a go at growing, flowering and exhibiting them. There really are some magnificent examples of Australia's native orchid flora to be 'discovered' in their ranks.

I can't finish this topic without visiting the debate that sometimes occurs amongst orchid growers as to which is the world's smallest orchid. Two Australian species, *Bulbophyllum globuliforme* and *Bulbophyllum minutissimum* are often mentioned. If the criterion is the smallest inflorescence, these two species are certainly in the running as their peduncles and flowers are diminutive. If the criterion is vegetative character they are certainly winners as their pseudobulbs and leaves would barely scrape 3mm in height. If the criterion is flower size then *Oberonia carnosia* with a flower not making 1mm in any direction beats them both.

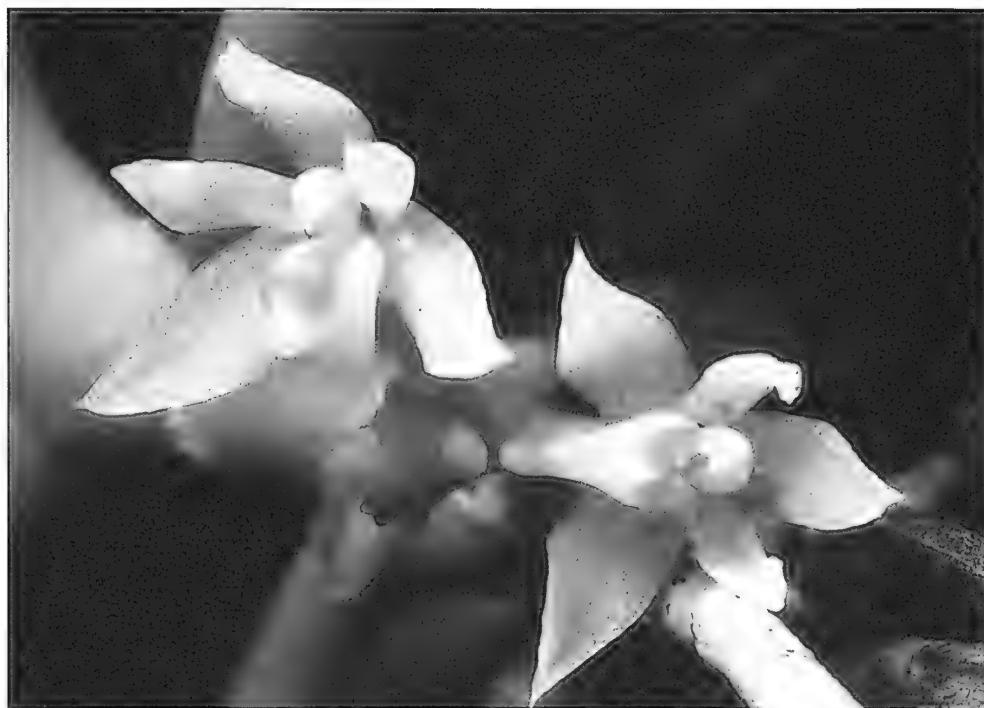
So then, Australia's smallest species? I don't know. It depends on how you assess it but its certainly one of the three above.

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- ANOS Inc. (1993). *Judging Handbook*. Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. Sydney
- Dockrill, A.W. (1992). *Australian Indigenous Orchids* Vols. 1 & 2. Surrey Beatty & Sons. Sydney
- Northen, R.T. (1980). *Miniature Orchids*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. New York.

Darryl Smedley
Oceania Orchids

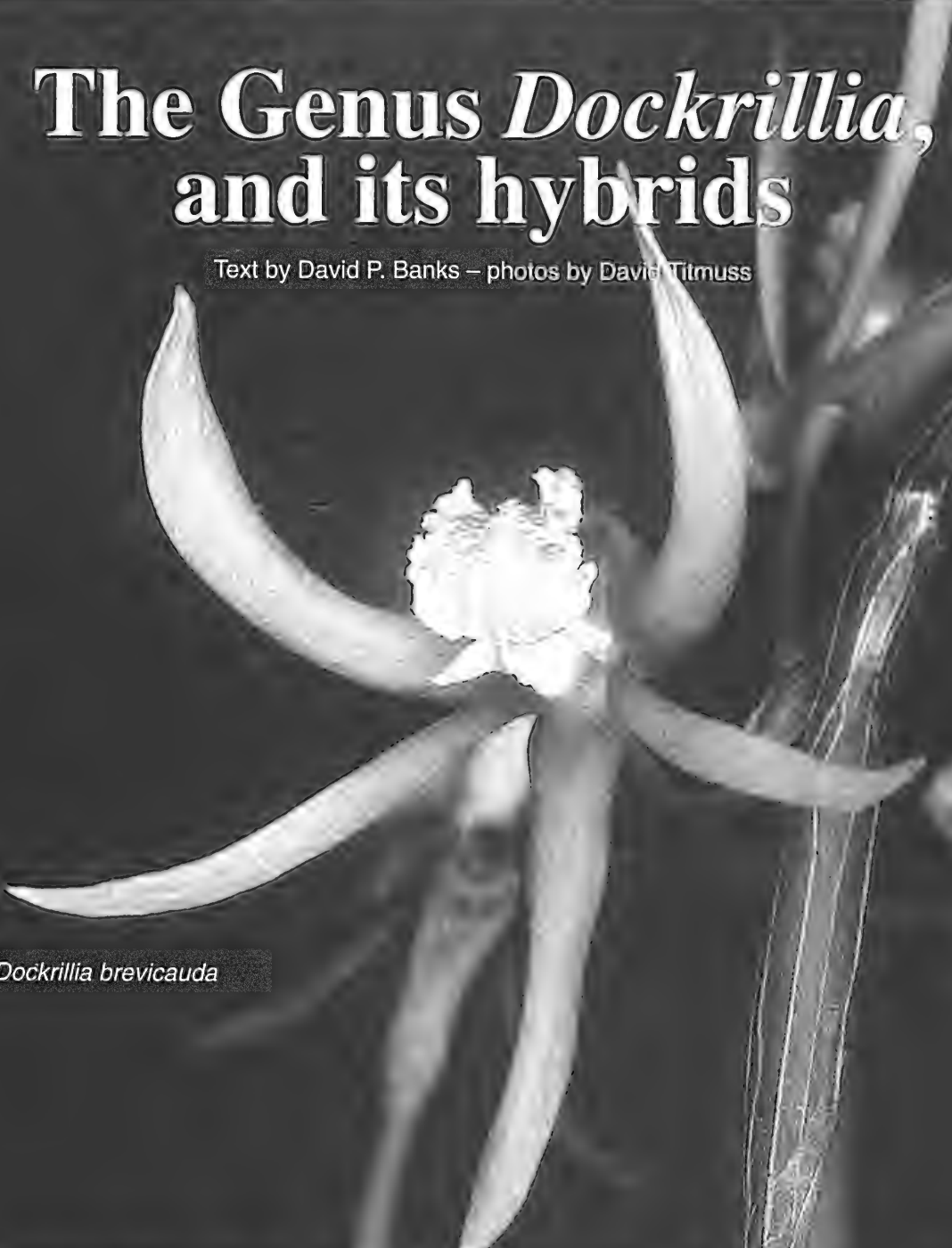
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Tuberolabium stellatum

The Genus *Dockrillia*, and its hybrids

Text by David P. Banks – photos by David Titmuss



Dockrillia brevipoda

Friedrich Gustav Brieger established the name *Dockrillia* back in 1981, which he used to loosely accommodate the so-called “terete-leaved” *Dendrobium* species. This treatment featured a large number of errors and omissions, and was basically ignored by the botanical community. The name, which commemorates the respected author and naturalist Alick William Dockrill, was resurrected in 1996 in the first issue of the ephemeral journal, *Lasianthera*. However, this time it has been widely accepted in botanical and horticultural circles. As at 2003, there are 28 named species plus a

subspecies (Table 1). It is predominantly an Australian and New Guinean genus, with outlying populations of taxa throughout parts of the Pacific Islands. There are still other taxa awaiting formal recognition, both in Australia and Papua New Guinea. The type species for the genus is *Dockrillia linguiformis*.

Dendrobium versus *Dockrillia*

Many people are still reluctant to accept that the huge genus *Dendrobium* will be dissected into a number of smaller genera. I feel this is largely because we are familiar with them as dendrobiums. You must

admit that it is hard to believe that *Dendrobium inessae* and *Dendrobium bigibbum* are in the same genus, either in or out of flower!

Dendrobium moniliforme from Japan and China is the type species for the genus. In broad terms the “true” dendrobiums are the “soft cane” species, which include the popular exotics *D. nobile*, *D. findlayanum*, *D. signatum* etc. In Australia we would therefore only have one true *Dendrobium*, being *D. stuartii* from north Queensland – which apparently should now be known as *D. macrostachyum*.

There is just so much diversity within

Dendrobium that this segregation was bound to happen. Basically some of the Sections we have previously recognised are in the process of 'upgrading' to generic rank. Apart from *Dockrillia*, this has already happened in the past to create the genera *Cadetia*, *Diplocaulobium*, *Epigeneium* and *Flickingeria*. In recent times we have seen the introduction and/or resurrection of *Cannaemorchis*, *Dichopus*, *Eriopexis*, *Grastidium*, *Inobulbium*, *Kinetochilus*, *Tetradon* and *Winika*. A similar thing has started to happen with other large genera such as *Bulbophyllum*, *Eria* and *Pterostylis*.

The main characteristics, which separate *Dockrillia* from *Dendrobium* include:

- succulent leaves, which are often terete and cylindrical in cross-section
- lack of pseudobulbs
- predominantly pendant growth habit, particularly on older plants
- flowers one to few on an inflorescence, off the previous seasons mature growth
- flowers generally non-resupinate, with the labellum uppermost

The taxonomy of *Dockrillia* has been confusing. Many taxa were misidentified at the time they were known as *dendrobiums*, leading to a number of conflicting but necessary name changes in the late 1980's. Perhaps their transfer to *Dockrillia* compounded this confusion in the minds of many native orchid enthusiasts. Even today, there are several incorrect interpretations and incorrect names on plants. An effort is made here (Table 2) to help correct these problems.



Dockrillia calamiformis (Iron Range, North Queensland)



Dockrillia cucumerina

At present the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) in London accepts *Dockrillia* as a valid genus for botanical purposes. However, for hybridisation purposes, its use is uncertain. In an unusual twist, the Registrar recently (2002, following the May/June/July 2002 Registrations published in *The Orchid Review*) created the combination *Dockrillobium* for *Dendrobium* crossed *Dockrillia* hybrids. This was thought to pave the way for full horticultural acceptance of *Dockrillia*, however it appears that some influential Europeans and Brits may have blocked this, for the time being anyway. In

Australia it has vast acceptance, with the exception of the majority of those in north Queensland that I'm sure would prefer we just go back to using common names.

Australian and Australasian hybrids

A number of growers have plants of (or hybrids with) an orchid that was loosely known as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam'. Despite the name, this taxon is not even close to the true *Dendrobium teretifolium*. Yet, this was the name that was promoted (and still is by some) and numerous hybrids have been made (and subsequently registered) with this taxon, now correctly known as *Dockrillia fuliginosa*. Similarly the plant known as 'Fiery Glow' has been named *Dockrillia convoluta*. Another problem, an "outcross" was made several years ago, being a hybrid of *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Fiery Glow' and *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam' – thereby *Dockrillia* (*convoluta* x *fuliginosa*). They are certainly not straight *Dendrobium teretifolium*, as the progeny are hybrids. In fact, I believe this combination (*convoluta* x *fuliginosa*) has just been registered by Phil Spence as *D. Tweetie*, but is it valid?

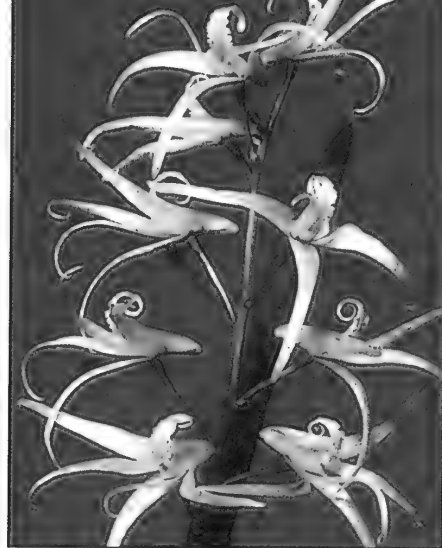
Many hybrids derived from *Dockrillia fuliginosa* and/or *Dockrillia convoluta* (or the hybrid between the two) invariably pop-up at shows and orchid society meetings as Australian hybrids. How can this be the case when it is well known that our infamous 'Black Pam' and 'Fiery Glow' came from Papua New Guinea? They should be benched in the Australasian class (or appropriate exotic class). Only a single injection of any of the New Guinean or Pacific Island species would obviously (by definition) exclude the progeny from Australian orchid hybrid classes.

Taxonomic Problems with "Dendrobium teretifolium" Hybrids

A number of hybrids have been regis-

Table 1. Accepted *Dockrillia* Species and their Country of Origin

Species and author	Distribution
<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i> (Benth.) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (NSW, Qld.), New Caledonia
<i>Dockrillia brevicauda</i> (D.L. Jones et M.A. Clem.) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (north Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia calamiformis</i> (Loddiges) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (north Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia casuarinae</i> (Schltr.) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	New Caledonia
<i>Dockrillia caudiculata</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia chordiformis</i> (Kraenzl.) Rauschert	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia convoluta</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia crispata</i> (G. Forst.) Rauschert	Tahiti
<i>Dockrillia cucumerina</i> (MacLeay ex Lindley) Brieger	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia delicata</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia desmotrichoides</i> (J.J. Smith) Brieger	Irian Jaya
<i>Dockrillia dolichophylla</i> (D.L. Jones et M.A. Clem.) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia fairfaxii</i> (F. Muell. et Fitzg.) Rauschert	Australia (NSW)
<i>Dockrillia flagellum</i> (Schltr.) Rauschert	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia fuliginosa</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia hepatica</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i> (Sw.) Brieger	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia mortii</i> (F. Muell.) Rauschert	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia nothofagei</i> M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Papua New Guinea
<i>Dockrillia nugentii</i> (F.M. Bailey) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia pugioniformis</i> (A. Cunn.) Rauschert	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia racemosa</i> (Nicholls) Rauschert	Australia (north Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia rigida</i> (R. Br.) Rauschert	Australia (north Qld.), PNG
<i>Dockrillia schoenina</i> (Lindley) M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia striolata</i> (Reichb.f.) Rauschert	Australia (Vic., NSW)
<i>Dockrillia striolata</i> subsp. <i>chrysanthia</i> D.L. Jones	Australia (Tasmania)
<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i> (R. Br.) Brieger	Australia (NSW, Qld.)
<i>Dockrillia vagans</i> (Schltr.) Rauschert	Vanuatu, Fiji & Samoa
<i>Dockrillia wassellii</i> (S.T. Blake) Brieger	Australia (north Qld.)



Dockrillia racemosa

tered with the RHS quoting "*Dendrobium teretifolium*" as the parent – in some cases this has been misleading (Table 3).

Personally, I believe there are three registered hybrids (plus a number unregistered) which cite "*Dendrobium teretifolium*" as the parent, when in fact *Dockrillia fuliginosa* was used. *D. fuliginosa* is dominant in throwing pinkish-red tones, often with fine pepper spotting, to its progeny. The three in question are *D. Gillieston Glow*, *D. Gillieston's Pepper Pot* and *D. Wesley Pink*. The first two hybrids were made by the late Bill Skillicorn, who used *Dockrillia fuliginosa* extensively as a parent, certainly before it was formally named. The flower colour is typical of *D. fuliginosa* hybrids. Ironically, true *D. Gillieston Glow* (Stephen x *teretifolia*) may not exist, but a plant from the same seed capsule was later (and correctly) registered as *D. Catherine* (Stephen x *fuliginosa*). Wal Upton made and registered *D. Wesley Pink*, and a colour photo (plate 196) appears in his *Dendrobium Orchids of Australia*. There is no doubt that *D. fuliginosa* was also used in this

Table 2. Abridged Taxonomy of *Dockrillia*

Old Name	New Name
<i>Dendrobium beckeri</i>	<i>Dockrillia schoenina</i>
<i>Dendrobium bowmanii</i>	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>
<i>Dendrobium brevicaudum</i>	<i>Dockrillia brevicauda</i>
<i>Dendrobium calamiforme</i>	<i>Dockrillia calamiformis</i>
<i>Dendrobium casuarinae</i>	<i>Dockrillia casuarinae</i>
<i>Dendrobium cucumerinum</i>	<i>Dockrillia cucumerina</i>
<i>Dendrobium dolichophyllum</i>	<i>Dockrillia dolichophylla</i>
<i>Dendrobium fairfaxii</i>	<i>Dockrillia fairfaxii</i>
<i>Dendrobium fuliginosum</i>	<i>Dockrillia fuliginosa</i>
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i>
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i> var. <i>nugentii</i>	<i>Dockrillia nugentii</i>
<i>Dendrobium mortii</i>	<i>Dockrillia bowmanii</i>
<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>	<i>Dockrillia pugioniformis</i>
<i>Dendrobium racemosum</i>	<i>Dockrillia racemosa</i>
<i>Dendrobium rigidum</i>	<i>Dockrillia rigida</i>
<i>Dendrobium schoeninum</i>	<i>Dockrillia schoenina</i>
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>	<i>Dockrillia striolata</i>
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i> (Tasmanian "yellow form")	<i>Dockrillia striolata</i> subsp. <i>chrysantha</i>
<i>Dendrobium tenuissimum</i>	<i>Dockrillia mortii</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i>	<i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i> var. <i>aureum</i>	<i>Dockrillia dolichophylla</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i> var. <i>fairfaxii</i>	<i>Dockrillia fairfaxii</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	<i>Dockrillia calamiformis</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i> 'Black Pam'	<i>Dockrillia fuliginosa</i>
<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i> 'Fiery Glow'	<i>Dockrillia convoluta</i>
<i>Dendrobium wassellii</i>	<i>Dockrillia wassellii</i>



Dockrillia dolichophylla

Table 3. Pure *Dockrillia* Hybrids (registered with RHS under *Dendrobium*)

Registered Name	Parentage	Registered Name	Parentage
Aussie Cascade	<i>pugioniformis</i> x <i>schoenina</i>	Ida Mary	<i>schoenina</i> x <i>mortii</i>
Beverly Anne	<i>rigida</i> x <i>cucumerina</i>	Jiggi	<i>schoenina</i> x <i>teretifolia</i>
Bronze Belle	<i>fuliginosa</i> x Julie Skillicorn	Julie Skillicorn	<i>mortii</i> x <i>striolata</i>
Burly	<i>cucumerina</i> x <i>schoenina</i>	Limestone	<i>bowmanii</i> x <i>cucumerina</i>
Catherine	Stephen x <i>fuliginosa</i>	Maddison	<i>racemosa</i> x <i>rigida</i>
Comboyne	<i>pugioniformis</i> x <i>fairfaxii</i>	Memoria Merv Ditchmen	<i>racemosa</i> x <i>fairfaxii</i>
Dainty Cascades	<i>pugioniformis</i> x <i>mortii</i>	Michael Jupp	<i>schoenina</i> x <i>linguiformis</i>
Duffy	<i>striolata</i> x <i>pugioniformis</i>	Numbat	<i>linguiformis</i> x <i>rigida</i>
Fay Moore	Rosemary Jupp x <i>teretifolia</i>	Rigidigge	<i>rigida</i> x <i>bowmanii</i>
X <i>foederata</i> (natural hybrid)	<i>calamiformis</i> x <i>rigida</i>	Rosemary Jupp	<i>striolata</i> x <i>teretifolia</i>
Green Gem	Aussie Cascade x <i>striolata</i>	Stephen	<i>schoenina</i> x <i>striolata</i>
Gillieston Glow	Stephen x <i>teretifolia</i>	Striolling	<i>striolata</i> x <i>linguiformis</i>
Gillieston's Pepper Pot	Limestone x <i>teretifolia</i>	Super Ruffles	Rosemary Jupp x <i>mortii</i>
Glenn Wall	<i>bowmanii</i> x <i>linguiformis</i>	Virginia Jupp	<i>linguiformis</i> x <i>teretifolia</i>
Goose Bumps	<i>teretifolia</i> x <i>cucumerina</i>	Wesley Pink	<i>Virginia Jupp</i> x <i>teretifolia</i>
Green Cascades	Dainty Cascades x <i>pugioniformis</i>	Zucchini	<i>wassellii</i> x <i>cucumerina</i>
X <i>grimesii</i> (natural hybrid)	<i>calamiformis</i> x <i>nugentii</i>		



Dockrillia fairfaxii



Dockrillia fuliginosa (photo, D.P. Banks)

hybrid. In the hybridists' defence, there was no alternative name at the time these hybrids were made.

Before 1997 (when *D. fairfaxii* was accepted at specific rank for hybrids), all varieties of *Dockrillia teretifolia* (as *Dendrobium teretifolium*) were lumped together for registration purposes. Unless we can verify the details with the hybridist, we cannot be 100% sure of which taxon was actually used. The possibilities include *Dockrillia calamiformis* (as *Dendrobium teretifolium* var. *fasciculatum*), *Dockrillia dolichophylla* (as *Dendrobium teretifolium* var. *aureum*), *Dockrillia fairfaxii* (as *Dendrobium teretifolium* var. *fairfaxii*) and of course true *Dockrillia teretifolia*. To date, only *Dendrobium teretifolium* and *Dendrobium fairfaxii* have been accepted by the RHS.

"Intergeneric" hybrids using *Dockrillia*

A number of experimental hybrids have been registered which link *Dockrillia* to other Sections within *Dendrobium* (Table 4). The RHS Registrar, Julian Shaw refers to these as *Dockrilobium* (with only one "L"?, surely *Dockrillobium* would be more correct), and were previously registered under *Dendrobium*.

There does not appear to be a sustained future for this style of hybrid, as many are very slow growing and reluctant to flower. This is generally because of the distorted

growth habit this type of breeding often produces. There are still many combinations that have yet to bloom (or may never), and some of these are well over ten years old. Having said that, one of the nicest examples of this style of breeding is exhibited in Darryl Smedley's unregistered hybrid of *Dendrobium tetragonum* crossed with *Dockrillia fuliginosa*.

Poorly known taxa within the *Dockrillia teretifolia* Complex

Despite the fact that Australia's epiphytic orchid flora is well documented, there are still some taxonomic problems with "species complexes". In the past, many of these have been simply lumped together under one name. However, over recent years, there has been a trend to segregate significantly different populations from related taxa. This is a result of scientific study of numerous plants from known localities, plus the renewed interest by a growing number of enthusiasts who have recognised differences in habitat, ecology, reproductive biology, as well as floral and vegetative features.

The *Dockrillia teretifolia* "complex" is one that is undergoing revision. I know of at least six "forms" which don't quite fit the parameters of the accepted species. I am not suggesting that all of these deserve recognition at specific rank, but their status needs to be investigated.

Dockrillia sp. aff. *calamiformis* "Cape York"

This form appears to be restricted to lowland Cape York Peninsula, in far north Queensland. It is found from the Iron Range area and north of Bamaga to the tip of Cape York. It has greenish-cream flowers, with an untidy arrangement on the inflorescence. It blooms in late spring to early summer and, like *D. calamiformis*, can also have occasional stray flowerings throughout the warmer months.

Dockrillia sp. aff. *calamiformis* "Atherton Tableland"

This is a high altitude form, found in many parts of the Atherton Tableland in north Queensland. It has a more slender leaf form and its habit is not as robust. This taxon has white blooms and may in fact be what was previously named *Dendrobium teretifolium* var. *album* and/or *Dendrobium baseyanum*. A lack of herbarium material (particularly from the original recordings) has hindered research.

Dockrillia sp. aff. *dolichophylla* "Kroombit"

This form from the Calliope Range in central-eastern Queensland, has significantly smaller flowers (25-35mm across) than plants of *Dockrillia dolichophylla* from the NSW/Qld Border Ranges, which can be up to 100mm in diameter.

Dockrillia sp. aff. *teretifolia* "Ballina"

This coastal form from northern New South Wales has larger blooms than its southern counterparts but does not produce the "Bridal Veil" effect as it is sparsely flowered, with only a couple of inflorescences per growth.

Dockrillia sp. aff. *teretifolia* "Inland Form"

Dockrillia teretifolia is generally a coastal species. This form can grow up to 200km away from the coast. It is recorded in mountainous areas from the Granite Belt, on the NSW/Qld border near Stanthorpe, Toowoomba, and the Calliope

Table 4. "Intergeneric" *Dockrillia* Hybrids (registered under *Dendrobium*)

Registered Name	Parentage
Amaroo	<i>Dockrillia mortii</i> x <i>Dendrobium falcorostrum</i>
Ayr Queensland	<i>Dendrobium canaliculatum</i> x <i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>
Beulah	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> x <i>Dockrillia cucumerina</i>
Elfin	<i>Dockrillia Dainty Cascades</i> x <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>
Flighty	<i>Dockrillia bowmannii</i> x <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>
Fred Steenbeeke	<i>Dockrillia striolata</i> x <i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>
Lemon Lace	<i>Dendrobium Xgracillimum</i> x <i>Dockrillia mortii</i>
Pink Pencil	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> x <i>Dockrillia teretifolia</i>
Striking	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> x <i>Dockrillia striolatum</i>
Warrego	<i>Dockrillia linguiformis</i> x <i>Dendrobium lichenastrum</i>
Wesley Rose	<i>Dockrilobium</i> Pink Pencil x <i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
Yondi Harvest	<i>Dockrilobium</i> Wesley Rose x <i>Dendrobium falcorostrum</i>

Range. The growth habit is very sparse and somewhat weedy, and they are certainly not strong plants (when compared to clones from the Gosford area, NSW). It grows as an epiphyte and a lithophyte. The flowers however, are basically identical to the coastal forms.

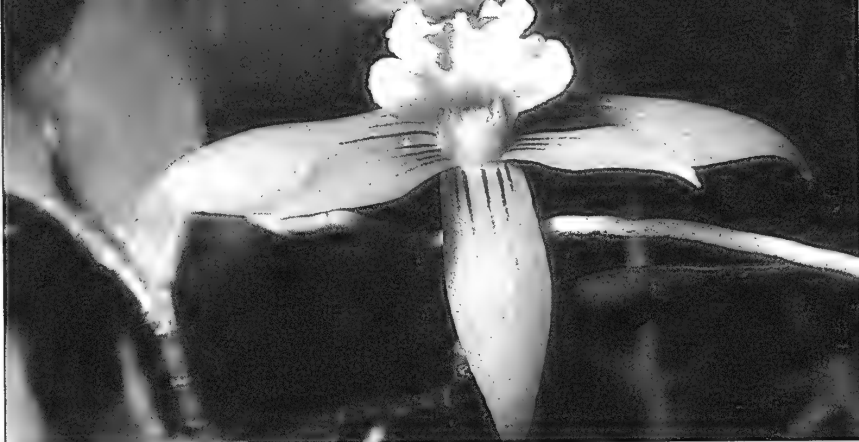
Dockrillia sp. aff. *teretifolia* "Western Sydney"

This is a most distinctive form, more so in plant habit than in floral structure. Whereas the typical form of the species grows in a pendant manner, the "Western Sydney" form grows outwards from the host tree, but not downwards, forming a compact, dense mass of stems and leaves which do not develop the normal pendulous habit. Apparently this form was once common on the western edge of the Cumberland Plain, with confirmed recordings from near Kellyville, Prospect and south of Penrith. Most of its former habitat has been transformed into urban development or cleared for agriculture. Numerous searches by a number of enthusiasts, in a range of potential habitats, have failed to locate this unique taxon in recent years. It seems unlikely this form is now extinct in nature, but the fact remains that it has not been seen for well over a decade.

Dockrillia Species and their Potential in Hybrids

Obviously the scarcer species should be raised from seed and spread around to collections before the secondary thoughts of creating hybrids. This has already happened with *Dockrillia fuliginosa*, which is now part of most specialist collections. Priority should be given to the species from New Guinea and the Pacific Islands,

Dockrillia teretifolia (Greenpoint, New South Wales)



Dockrillia pugioniformis

as well as the very rare *D. brevicaula* from north Queensland.

Most of these plants have been used in hybrids and we know something of their dominant and recessive breeding characteristics. A number are popular in hybrids for three main reasons – being flower colour, overall floral display and vegetative features. The flower colour of the Australian species basically ranges from white to green through yellow and brown tones. Labellums are generally white, some with varying degrees of purple and green markings. I will now discuss some of the species we have in cultivation and, where appropriate, examine the potential (and drawbacks) in their role of creating hybrids.

Dockrillia bowmanii

This is a unique green flowered species with a white labellum. Has the potential to produce a range of green flowered hybrids, which may bloom in a number of "bursts" throughout the year. It is tolerant of a wide range of climatic conditions. Should be crossed with *D. teretifolia* and the albinistic forms of *D. striolata*.

Dockrillia brevicaula

Lewis Roberts discovered this very rare species in cloud forest on Mt. Finnigan in north Queensland in 1993. *Dockrillia brevicaula* appears to have an extremely restricted distribution and is one of the most significant new additions to the Australian epiphytic orchid flora since the discovery of *Dendrobium tozerensis* (now *Grastidium tozerense*) in 1977. Plant habit is similar to *Dockrillia calamiformis*, and plants may have been confused with this taxon when not in bloom. Florally, it is unlike any other *Dockrillia* species. Between four and ten caramel-brown to greenish yellow fragrant blooms are produced in mid summer. At present, very few plants would be in cultivation. It is a cool growing species, with most growth produced between autumn and spring. To date, I have been unsuccessful in attempts to produce viable seed by "selfing" my plant.

Dockrillia calamiformis

This is generally a warm growing, low-land species. *D. calamiformis* is very widespread and common over much of north Queensland. Could be used to give warmth tolerance to hybrids grown in tropical climates.

Dockrillia casuarinae

This is a species endemic to New Caledonia, which is similar to the Australian *Dockrillia racemosa*, but the flowers are white. A slow growing plant with unimpressive blooms.

Dockrillia convoluta

A new colourful species (1996) described from Papua New Guinea. Hybrids been seen in a few specialist collections labelled as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Fiery Glow'.

Dockrillia cucumerina

Can be somewhat difficult to grow, but

Dockrillia striolata (albino form)





Dockrillia (striolata x fuliginosa)

does best on virgin cork slabs. Has been used more for its foliage than its flowers, however hybrids only have small bumps on the leaves. Not a profuse bloomer.

Dockrillia delicata

A rare white flowered species from Papua New Guinea. It has wider segments than most *Dockrillia* species, with the blooms sparsely arranged on the inflorescence.

Dockrillia dolichophylla

This predominantly golden coloured species has the potential to expand the range of yellow flowered hybrids. Like *Dockrillia fairfaxii*, the leaves can grow up to 100cm long. Hybrids from *Dockrillia dolichophylla* are very slow to mature but worth the wait. The most horticulturally attractive clones occur around the New South Wales /Queensland border region.

Dockrillia fairfaxii

This rainforest species grows into a large plant, botanically it is very close to *Dockrillia dolichophylla*. Hybrids from *Dockrillia fairfaxii* are also very slow to mature, but may be used for their large well marked flowers. This taxon is endemic to New South Wales, where it is found from the Kanangra Boyd region, at the southern end of the upper Blue Mountains, north to Dorriggo and the Upper Clarence River area.

Dockrillia fuliginosa

Selfings and hybrids of this species from Papua New Guinea have been marketed for many years as *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Black Pam'. A most successful parent in hybrids, this species has opened the door to new range of colours, unavailable in the Australian species. Has been the parent in a number of desirable unregistered hybrids, including combina-

tions with *Dockrillia mortii*, *Dockrillia schoenina* and *Dockrillia striolata*. A big vote of thanks is due for Phil Spence, who introduced this species into cultivation.

Dockrillia hepatica

Another new species recently described from Papua New Guinea. Rare in cultivation, *D. hepatica* could also bring some new colours to hybrids, in the reddish tones, similar to progeny from *D. fuliginosa*, but with more flowers.

Dockrillia linguiformis

A great hardy foliage plant, this species now becomes the type for *Dockrillia*. May be used to increase the flower count in hybrids. Has larger, but thinner blooms than the related *Dockrillia nugentii*.

Dockrillia mortii

This dainty species has been a parent in a number of natural hybrids, generally passing on its olive green blooms with a well-marked purple labellum. Takes more shade and moisture than most *Dockrillia* species.

Dockrillia nugentii

This may have featured in a number of registered hybrids under the name of *Dendrobium linguiforme*. Segments are shorter and broader than *Dockrillia linguiformis*, and it is somewhat more warmth tolerant in cultivation.

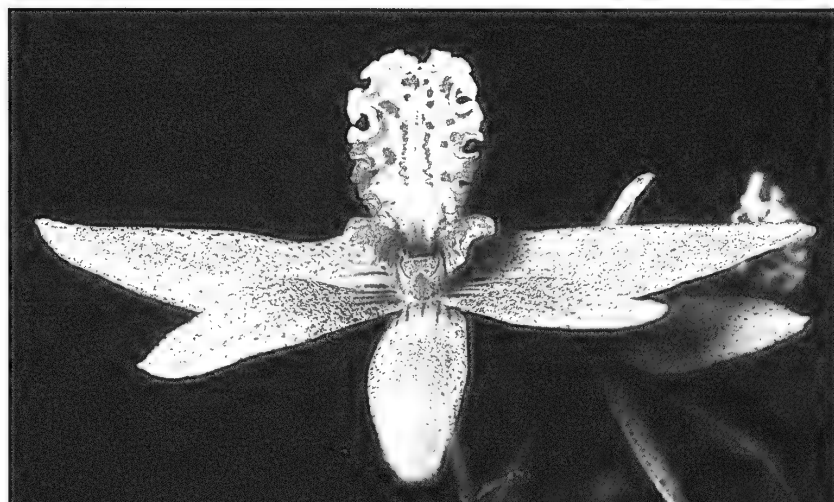
Dockrillia pugioniformis

Very distinctive foliage makes this an attractive plant even when not in bloom. There is an albino form with apple-green segments and pure white labellum. Produces some nice growth forms in hybrids. Can be difficult to bloom in warmer climates.

Dockrillia racemosa

This is not a strong growing species and the hybrids appear to lack vigour. Flower colour is a dirty cream. This has never been a popular species in cultivation.

Dockrillia (schoenina x fuliginosa)



Dockrillia rigida

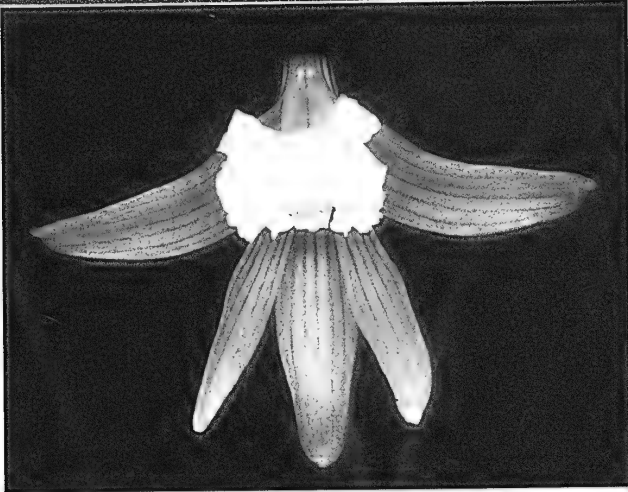
Dockrillia rigida is a warm growing Australian lowland species that also extends into Papua New Guinea. The variation in labellum colour is one of the most outstanding features of this species. Tends to flower spasmodically, with a flush of blooms in the warmer months.

Dockrillia schoenina

This is a very fragrant species, with a particularly untidy growth habit. Larger plants can produce a "cloud" of blooms. Each new leaf is progressively smaller than the last (apart from new basal growths), with the terminal leaf quite small on old stems.

Dockrillia striolata

This is a very popular species in cultivation, which has also been used extensively in hybrids. These often are grown in slatted baskets and produce an outstanding floral display in spring. Unfortunately, it has proved difficult to bloom in sub-tropical and tropical climates. There are two distinct "forms" on mainland Australia, whilst the Tasmanian plants have now been assigned to *Dockrillia striolata* subsp. *chrysantha*. The form from eastern Victoria to the Blue Mountains in New South Wales is closer to the Tasmanian subspecies, with a clumping but compact growth habit. The blooms are similar, but with more distinct striation on the back of the flowers. The most popular variety in cultivation is often known as the "Watagan" form. These are the plants to the northern end of this species' distribution. This taxon is primarily from the Watagan Mountains (and surrounding ranges), and other populations occur at the northern limits of the Blue Mountains near Newnes and Putty. Blooms are significantly larger than typical *D. striolata*, with an outstanding large frilled white labellum. Flowers range from a mushroom pink to deep reddish browns, with darker striations on the back of the blooms. The growth habit is also more pendant. This



Dockrillia striolata (Watagan Mountains, New South Wales)



Dockrillia rigida

“form” may occur in other places, such as the Wollemi National Park and obviously requires further investigation. In the broad sense, *D. striolata* is the most cold tolerant species, with plants in some locations (eg. Mt. York, Jenolan Caves) being dusted with snow in winter.

Dockrillia striolata subsp. *chrysantha*

This bright yellow flowered subspecies (described in 1998) is endemic to rocky outcrops near the east and northeast coast of Tasmania. Plants often flower profusely. Very compact growth habit, and cold tolerance are characteristics that should be passed onto hybrids.

Dockrillia teretifolia

This is arguably the most outstanding species in the genus. To see mature plants in full bloom is an unforgettable sight, giving rise to the common name of “Bridal Veil Orchid”. This is generally a coastal species, often growing on the main trunks of Casuarina trees in the next line of vegetation behind mangroves. Hybrids from *Dockrillia teretifolia* are slow to mature. None of the progeny have yet achieved the

same level of floriferousness, both in terms of number of inflorescences and blooms in total as this species.

Dockrillia wassellii

This adaptable species can be grown in a range of climatic conditions. Plants can take cool temperatures for short duration whilst being equally at home in tropical environments. Has been used sparingly, which is surprising considering the high flower count on upright inflorescences. Plants can also bloom spasmodically during the warmer seasons.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Michael Harrison, David Jones, John Riley and Mark Clements for information on *Dockrillia* species, and in particular the discussion on the *Dockrillia teretifolia* complex. Wal Upton and Darryl Smedley also assisted by providing data on a number of *Dockrillia* hybrids.

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David P. Banks

Hills District Orchids

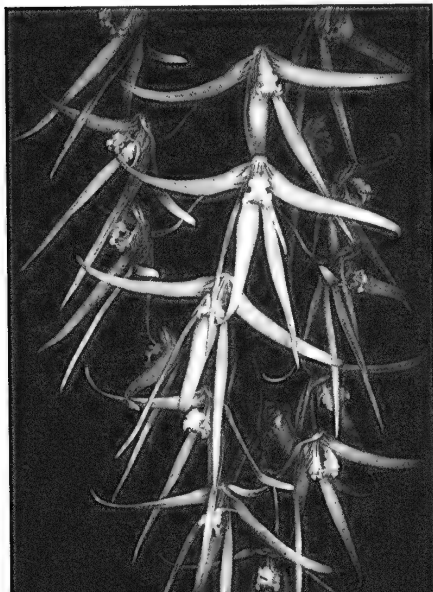
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Dockrillia (*striolata* x *pugioniformis*) — Natural hybrid ex Mt Irvine, Blue Mountains, New South Wales.



Dockrillia X *grimesii*



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Graeme S. Banks OAM

by Norm Shipway

On 26th January 2003, Mr. Graeme Stanley Banks of Northmead, New South Wales was deservedly recognised in the Australia Day Honours list, being bestowed with an Order of Australia Medal. It was dual recognition of his "service to export meat and affiliated industries, and to the study and cultivation of orchids". My wife Val and I have been good friends with Graeme and his wife Lynette for over thirty years, having initially met through the Parramatta and District Orchid Society and have witnessed first hand part of his enormous contribution to orchids in Australia. We have become very close over the years and we all still play recreational tennis together regularly of a Thursday evening. The following gives an insight to his vast achievements.



Parramatta & District Orchid Society (PDOS)

Graeme has been growing orchids since he was around 10 years of age and joined the Parramatta & District Orchid Society in the later part of its foundation year in 1950, so he has been a member for over fifty years. He has held many executive positions on committees of various orchid societies at local, state and national level. It is stressed that Graeme gave freely of his time in these voluntary positions.

Graeme became increasingly active in the PDOS in the early 1970s and was on the committee for almost twenty years. He was the Secretary of PDOS from 1974 to 1986. On numerous occasions, Graeme has addressed the monthly meetings, freely sharing his vast knowledge of orchid cultivation to the benefit of members, particularly the beginner and novice growers. Graeme is still very active within the Society, providing flowering plants for shows and exhibits and also is one of the judges that assesses the plants at the monthly meetings. He is a great communicator who is very approachable, and is always happy to answer questions and provide guidance to new orchid growers as well as experienced enthusiasts. He was made a Life Member of the PDOS in 1987.

Orchid Society of New South Wales (OSNSW)

Graeme joined the Orchid Society of New South Wales in 1971 and was later to hold many positions within the state society. He studied to become an orchid judge for three years from 1972 and passed as dux of the group in 1975, topping the class in both the theory and practical examinations.

Today, Graeme is one of the most highly respected orchid judges in Australia, and continues to judge numerous shows every flowering season. He has also judged the orchids at the Sydney Royal Easter Show and at orchid conferences and shows throughout Australia.

He was Secretary to the OSNSW Judging Panel from 1976 to 1985. Graeme was elected as Registrar of Judges for OSNSW from 1986 to 1991 – during this time he introduced orchid judging classes in country areas of New South Wales (previously these were only held in the city of Sydney) and in fact conducted a total of 7 orchid judging classes during his 5 years as State Registrar. He travelled extensively throughout New South Wales during his term as State Registrar, always at his own expense.

Following a time as Vice President of OSNSW in the 1980s, Graeme was elected unopposed as President of the OSNSW from 1988 to 1991, during which time he was responsible for coordinating and arranging an Australian Orchid Conference that was held in the Sydney Domain in 1988 – the bicentennial year. Graeme has also been the OSNSW delegate to the Australian Orchid Council on several occasions. He was inducted as a Life Member of the OSNSW in 1993.

Australian Orchid Foundation (AOF)

Graeme is a member of the AOF; an organization limited to 100 members and is open by invitation only. From the late 1970s to mid 1980s, Graeme ran the AOF's seed-bank, which distributed seed of rare and unusual orchid species to individuals, nurseries and botanical institutions in Australia and overseas.

Australian Orchid Council (AOC)

Graeme was Secretary of the Australian Orchid Council (AOC) for three years from 1979 to 1981. He was elected President of the AOC from 1994 to 1997 after serving two terms as Vice President of the AOC. Bylaws restrict the President's term to three years. During his time as AOC President, Graeme guided Council through a major Constitution review. He travelled extensively during the three years to all Australian States, and the Northern Territory, with several States receiving multiple visits (including Western Australia which was visited four times). This was all at his own expense, but he also made many life-long friendships along the way. With his refined communication and negotiation skills, he was able to overcome much of the State-to-State bickering, which had been evident for the past twenty years or so. Graeme's input and presence helped develop a harmonious relationship at the AOC meetings, ensuring the meetings were positive, productive and enjoyable.

He was elected to the prestigious position of Honorary Fellow of the Australian Orchid Council in 2000, and in the same year was elected as one of three Australians on the AOC's Board of Referees.

Other Achievements

Since the early 1970s, Graeme undertook his own breeding program with *Paphiopedilum* slipper orchids. Over the past three decades Graeme has registered many new hybrids with the Royal Horticultural Society in London and has developed several unique strains. He has also won numerous major prizes and awards over the years for orchids he has grown and bloomed.

Graeme continues to lecture on orchids to local and interstate orchid societies and conferences and frequently writes articles for orchid magazines on their breeding, judging and cultivation. He has passed a lot of his knowledge to his son David, who shares many of his fathers' interests and also has a high profile in the international orchid community.

Graeme is also involved with the Australian Hide Skin & Leather Exporters Association where he has had responsibility for presentation of the Australian presence at International Leather Fairs in Paris and in Hong Kong (the latter for the last 15 years). This involvement has been recognised through the Export Market Development Grants scheme. Graeme has also had a lot of involvement with the Australian Quarantine



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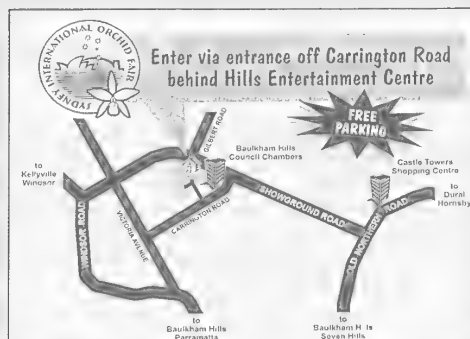
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& Inspection Service in Canberra and for many years (1975 through to 1996) attended the Export Meat Industry Advisory Committee. Graeme was also actively involved in moves by the Australian rendering industry to protect itself from the so-called mad-cow disease in the UK.

Graeme is a Justice of the Peace in New South Wales. He is involved with wife Lynette on the Retina Australia – NSW Committee, and he is currently Treasurer of that organization. Graeme and Lynette have three children; son David and twin daughters Kathryn and Fiona.

His other interests are wide and varied, and include the breeding of german roller canaries, growing and hybridising hippeastrums, grafting banksias, playing tennis, attending the gym daily and is a doting grandfather to his four grandchildren.

I believe his award is timely and richly deserved. Graeme has done all of this work without seeking recognition and did so at his own financial expense. He has done more than anyone I have known, in my forty plus years of orchid growing, to help promote and advance this hobby, both at the local and national level.

*Norm Shipway
Girraween, NSW*

Editors Note: I have seen the very large number of congratulatory letters / emails / faxes that Dad has received from orchid growers, Orchid Societies and others across the country following the announcement of the award. The numerous phone calls and personal handshakes are in addition. He has asked that I convey his very sincere thanks to all involved for taking the time and effort to give the OAM very special significance. Obviously I am very, very proud of my father – who arguably should have received "Father of the Year"! As far as my sisters and I are concerned, he gets that annually.

DPB

Vale: Grant Young (1958-2003)

It is always very sad to announce the passing of a friend, and especially so when it is sudden and way before time. Grant Young passed away 10th March 2003, aged just 44. Grant, and his partner Gowan Stewart ran the growing business, Wirra Willa Orchids. Apart from orchids and cut flower *Phalaenopsis*, the nursery also catered for eclectic tastes in the florist industry with both flowers and foliage, from a wide range of tropical plants.

I have been a friend of Grant's for well over a decade, and he was actually the single person who rejuvenated my interest some years back in *Nepenthes* pitcher plants. We spoke regularly on the phone about our plants and successes and would visit each other's collection about every month or so – often to see who could grow the biggest trap! (Grant always won by the way.) Grant would also attend and speak at numerous orchid groups, generally on carnivorous plants.

Grant did a lot in his 44 years in a variety of fields, mostly with some connection to natural history. Among other things, he was a publisher, film-maker, jeweller and plantsman. Grant was energetic and enthusiastic with



Grant Young with one of his *Nepenthes truncata* pitchers.

everything that he did. His main loves however, were his partner Gowan and his three fine sons – Jason, Peter and Michael and our sincere sympathy goes out to his close family and vast circle of friends. Australia and the horticultural world have lost a fine man with a unique knowledge on a range of plants and animals and his legacy will live on in the hearts and minds of all those who knew Grant. I will certainly miss his company and our phone calls but I know his presence will be there as I tend to some of the elite plants that we shared.

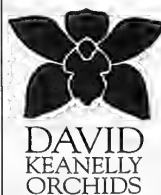
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AOR 048

Orchids: Intelligent or Stupid?

by Brian Milligan

I've spoken previously about resupination, the process by which the flowers of many orchid genera orientate themselves as they open so that the labellum is lowermost.

This is what the late G.C.K. (Stalky) Dunsterville, who studied the orchids of Venezuela for over thirty years, had to say about the subject in his *Introduction to the World of Orchids* (1964): "Enough has been said of the almost human inventiveness of the orchid, in its self-inflicted struggle to avoid self-fertilization, to show how extraordinary a plant family it is.

"It seems to have been at once cursed with the obstinacy of its own determination to achieve cross-fertilization, blessed with extra-ordinary ingenuity in developing means to achieve this end, and again cursed by the great dangers to the future of many of its species caused by this great specialization.

"Yet another example of this habit of making life difficult for itself may be seen in the fact that in its early development it picked on the petal lying normally on the top of the flower for conversion to an insect-attracting 'landing-ground' lip.

This turned out to be poor planning, since a landing-ground obviously works better when it is lowermost, not uppermost, in the flower.

The great majority of orchids therefore had to learn still another trick.

As the flowers develops, so does the pedicel on which it grows twist, and what would normally have emerged as a lip-up flower becomes a lip-down one.

This act of resupination, as it is called, is unique to the orchid family.

"But this is not the end of the matter: some orchids have even gone the further step of deciding that, after all, they (or the insects) prefer the lip-up position and the flower twists all the way through a com-

plete circle to end up where it would be if it had never twisted at all!

"At times one wonders whether to consider the orchid as a miracle of intelligence or stupidity."

Almost all of the orchids that we commonly grow have resupinate flowers. The main one with non-resupinate flowers that springs to mind is *Osmoglossum pulchel-*

lum, which carries its perfumed, white, waxy, long-lasting flowers with their lips uppermost. Others include a number of *Encyclia* species, such as *E. radiata*, *E. cochleata* and *E. baculus*, which some authorities have transferred to the genus *Prosthechea*.

Brian Milligan

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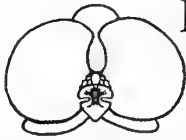
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Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers. The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor. "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049. Email: bbadger@graphicworld.com.au

Mother's Day Orchid Show

The Aspley Orchid Society will conduct its Mother's Day Orchid Show at the Community Hall, Edinburgh Castle Road, Wavell Heights on the weekend of 10-11 May, 2003. Doors will be open from 9am until 4pm daily.

This is a special event in the society's calendar for we are able to give financial support to the Aspley Special School. This school assists those children, who are less fortunate, to gain life skills for adult life. In the last few years we have managed to make significant contribution to some of their projects.

A spectacular display of orchids in bloom will be presented in a wide variety of genera. Plants in flower from members and participating nurseries will be available for sale. Floral arrangements, especially for mother, have been super popular in past years. Potting demonstrations and cultural advice will be available from our experienced members.

We ask you to support us in our endeavours towards the Aspley Special School.

Further information is available from Roger Finn - Phone (07) 3353 1596.

2003 Saroc Orchid Fair

The Fair will be hosted by the financial member clubs of the South Australian Regional

Orchid Council Inc. and will be held on Saturday, June 7th, 12.00-5.00pm and Sunday, June 8th, 10.00am-4.00pm at the Walkerville Y.M.C.A. Hall, Smith St., Walkerville.

Over the two days there will be orchid competitions, orchid raffles, orchid sales from leading South Australian commercial growers, judges' forum (Learn and appreciate how orchids are judged), growers' forum and potting demonstrations, sausage sizzle all weekend and refreshments.

\$2.00 admission (includes complementary cup of tea/coffee).

Orchid Club members are requested to wear their club badge.

For further information contact Jane Higgs, Secretary (08) 8558 6247.

Sydney to showcase the best of our flower and garden industry

Welcome to Sydney in Bloom 2003. This unique and modern flower and garden event will be held in the Domain in the City of Sydney from 24 to 28 September 2003.

The event will entertain, inform, enchant and inspire. There will be colour and contrast, art and design, and creativity. Many of Australia's most experienced gardening experts will be there providing expert tips, sharing their gardening passion, experience and advice.

Sydney in Bloom 2003, run by IMG - organisers of the highly acclaimed Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show, have joined forces with the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust to bring together all aspects of horticulture, landscape and floral expertise.

The event has been designed not only to showcase top industry specialists in landscape design, floristry, nursery and horticulture but we have planned a program of entertainment, educational sessions and demonstrations which will have a wide and popular appeal with the public.

Sydney will become a 'buzz' of floral vibrancy and landscape and gardening splendour with the arrival of Sydney's premier gardening event - Sydney in Bloom.

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AOR012

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DENDROBILUM (continued)		
Aussie's Midget	<i>Den. aberrans</i> x <i>Den. caronii</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Pedlar	<i>Den. Andrieu Miller</i> x <i>Den. speciosum</i> [as <i>pedunculatum</i>]	P.Spence
Aussie's Petal	<i>Den. Atwellii</i> x <i>Den. canaliculatum</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Pixie [Dok.]	<i>Den. aberrans</i> x <i>Den. [Dok.] convolutum</i> [convoluta]	P.Spence
Aussie's Power	<i>Den. rigidifolium</i> x <i>Den. Madame Vipa</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Rose	<i>Den. [Dok.] x Den. Elva Ann</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Spider	<i>Den. Star of Gold</i> x <i>Den. kauldunmii</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Tapestry	<i>Den. instistensis</i> x <i>Den. lapinense</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Tigress	<i>Den. cratellii</i> x <i>Den. macrophyllum</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Warrior	<i>Den. May Smith</i> x <i>Den. syriacum</i> [as <i>varianum</i>]	P.Spence
Brookvale [Dok.]	<i>Den. [Dok.] Tweedle</i>	P.Spence
Canberra	<i>Den. falcatrostrum</i> x <i>Den. atrovulcatum</i>	P.Spence
Chinese High	<i>Den. Diamond Ch</i> x <i>Den. Thai Twist</i>	Hui Peng Har
Colonial Key	<i>Den. Aussie Luck</i> x <i>Den. Yondi Glow</i>	P.Spence
Colonial Stardust	<i>Den. Emma</i> x <i>Den. Aussie Starlight</i>	P.Spence
Colonial Sun Maid	<i>Den. Warringah</i> x <i>Den. Singlow</i>	P.Spence
Colonial Sunset	<i>Den. Aussie Quest</i> x <i>Den. Star</i>	P.Spence
Diamond Chs	<i>Den. Mary Trowse</i> x <i>Den. Pink Diamond</i>	Hui Peng Har(O/U)
Hansen	<i>Den. Elegant Heart</i> x <i>Den. Singlow</i>	Down Under N.O.
Newlyn	<i>Den. Brinawa Sunset</i> x <i>Den. Groster</i>	Down Under N.O.
Orchidom Baby Blush	<i>Den. Chorthip Ohashi</i> x <i>Den. Burana White</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Beauty	<i>Den. Chorthip Ohashi</i> x <i>Den. Gusto</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Big Momma	<i>Den. bigibbum</i> [as var. <i>compactum</i>]	W.Savage
Orchidom Blush	<i>Den. Chorthip Ohashi</i> x <i>Den. Suksawat</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Dark Plush	<i>Den. Vintner's Reserve</i> x <i>Den. Thailand</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Dark Purple	<i>Den. Vintner's Reserve</i> x <i>Den. Ekapol</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Finest	<i>Den. Duke Bibus</i> x <i>Den. Gusto</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Gusty	<i>Den. bigibbum</i> [as var. <i>compactum</i>] x <i>Den. Gusto</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Lavender Beauty	<i>Den. Thailand</i> x <i>Den. Burana White</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Mary	<i>Den. Thailand</i> x <i>Den. Mariamne Bates</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Purple	<i>Den. bigibbum</i> [as var. <i>compactum</i>]	W.Savage
Orchidom Reserve	<i>Den. Mother Teresa</i> x <i>Den. Mount Kelly Beauty</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Royal	<i>Den. Thailand</i> x <i>Den. Gusto</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Stripes	<i>Den. Mother Teresa</i> x <i>Den. Thanald Stripes</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Tapes	<i>Den. Gusto</i> x <i>Den. Mother Teresa</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom White Flash	<i>Den. White Fairy</i> x <i>Den. Hirota White</i>	W.Savage
Orchidom Wine	<i>Den. Vintner's Reserve</i> x <i>Den. Gusto</i>	W.Savage
Sakol Blue	<i>Den. Big Ham</i> x <i>Den. Thailand</i>	S. Pongsiri
Sexy Lady [Dok.]	<i>Den. [Dok.] Aussie's Pixie</i>	P.Spence
Stephanie Rinke	<i>Den. Nunkumbil</i> x <i>Den. Gai Ellen</i>	B. Rinke(W.Skillcorn)
Tom Reeve	<i>Den. engae</i> x <i>Den. lapinense</i>	P.Spence
Tweetie [Dok.]	<i>Den. [Dok.] fuliginosa</i> [fuliginosa]	P.Spence
Viking Flame	<i>Den. Zeus</i> x <i>Den. speciosum</i>	P.Wheeler(O/U)
Yakara	<i>Den. Southern Star</i> x <i>Den. Karloo</i>	N. Roper
DIALAELIOCATTELEYA		
Olympic Stars	<i>Dialc. Silver Star</i> x <i>Lc. Liptonii</i>	F. Clarke
DORIDIUM		
San Shia Swan ¹	<i>Ki. [Phal.] minus</i> ♀ x <i>Dor. pulcherrima</i>	Hou Tse Liu
DORITAENOPSIS		
Efrain Perez	<i>Dips. Maid Marian</i> x <i>Dips. Blushing Snow</i>	Hausermann
Hsinying Canary	<i>Dips. Chia Lin</i> x <i>Dips. Hsinying City</i>	Ching Hua
Jorge Alonso	<i>Dips. Summer Jewel</i> x <i>Dips. Taisuco Candystripe</i>	Hausermann
Maki Valentine	<i>Phal. Maki Watanabe</i> x <i>Dips. Romance Valentine</i>	Sogo
Memoria Lee Wai-Wei	<i>Dips. Lo Kwai Cheng</i> x <i>Dips. Musashino</i>	New Lee
Miva Marie-Roger Joutet	<i>Dips. Sister Veil</i> x <i>Phal. Raptigny</i>	Michel Vacherot
Nemesio-Viviana Cruz	<i>Dips. Carolyn Simons</i> x <i>Dips. Kittyhawk</i>	Hausermann
Rife Davis	<i>Dips. Sogo Davis</i> x <i>Dips. Rife Jewel</i>	Ching Ann(Hsu Shin-Man)
Rife Jewel	<i>Dips. Hsinying Rife</i> x <i>Phal. Hwaeng Redjewel</i>	Ching Ann(Hsu Shin-Man)
Sogo Actor	<i>Phal. Brother Sara Gold</i> x <i>Dips. Taida Salu</i>	Sogo
Sogo Ballet	<i>Dips. Minho Venus</i> x <i>Dips. Sogo Bell</i>	Sogo
Sogo Director	<i>Phal. Brother Stage</i> x <i>Dips. Sogo Sweet</i>	Sogo
DORITAENOPSIS (continued)		
Sogo Focus	<i>Phal. Sogo Lisa</i> x <i>Dips. Hama Lip</i>	Sogo
Sogo Gumbo	<i>Phal. Taisuco Glory</i> x <i>Dips. New Candy</i>	Sogo
Sogo Loamy	<i>Dips. Taisuco Firebird</i> x <i>Dips. Minho Peersess</i>	Sogo
Sogo Mandolin	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker</i> x <i>Dips. Minho Princess</i>	Sogo
Sogo Maron	<i>Phal. Sogo Stuartis</i> x <i>Dips. Sogo Medal</i>	Sogo
Sogo Moonhalo	<i>Dips. Minho Happy Day</i> x <i>Dips. Luchia Pink</i>	Sogo
Sogo Romantic	<i>Phal. Taisuco Glory</i> x <i>Dips. Maki Valentine</i>	Sogo
Sogo Soft	<i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i> x <i>Dips. Autumn Leaves</i>	Sogo
Taisuco Akadama	<i>Dips. Taisuco Candystripe</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i>	Taisuco
Thomas Compton	<i>Phal. Golden Vintage</i> x <i>Dips. Happy Smile</i>	Hausermann
Valente Campos	<i>Phal. Prairie Du Sac</i> x <i>Dips. Tinny Melody</i>	Hausermann
Yu Pin Butterfly	<i>Phal. Ever-spring King</i> x <i>Dips. Taisuco Pixie</i>	Yu Pin Biotech.
EPIDENDRUM		
Erik Jordt	<i>Epi. fastigiatum</i> x <i>Epi. Butterpatty</i>	I. Burzlaff
Horst Burzlaff	<i>Epi. pseudopendulum</i> x <i>Epi. crenidophorum</i>	I. Burzlaff
Klaus Wächter	<i>Epi. floribundum</i> x <i>Epi. crenidophorum</i>	I. Burzlaff
Sigrid Burzlaff	<i>Epi. fastigiatum</i> x <i>Epi. pseudoschumannianum</i>	I. Burzlaff
Victor Guerra Hjort Lorenzen	<i>Epi. ilense</i> x <i>Epi. floribundum</i>	I. Burzlaff
FREDCLARKARA		
After Dark	<i>Mo. Painted Desert</i> x <i>Cfsm. Donna Wise</i>	F. Clarke
GOODALEARA		
Everglades Strling	<i>Bak. Everglades Hunter</i> x <i>Oda. Florence Stirling</i>	Everglades
HASEGAWAARA		
Fiesta del Sol	<i>Otr. Krull-Smith</i> x <i>Slc. Golden Wax</i>	F. Clarke
HERBERTARA		
Star Rocket	<i>Schom. schultzei</i> ♀ x <i>Slc. Golden Wax</i>	F. Clarke(W.A. Baker)
IWANAGARA		
Olympic Medal	<i>Dialc. Winter Fantasy</i> x <i>Bic. Love Sound</i>	F. Clarke
Quick Million	<i>Lc. Ann Akagi</i> x <i>Iwan. Appleblossom</i>	F. Clarke
LAELIOCATTELEYA		
Atsuko Hayakawa	<i>Lc. Arrownetta</i> x <i>Lc. Melody Fair</i>	S. Maki
Brazilian Dream	<i>L. milleri</i> x <i>C. mossiae</i>	A. Pessoa(O/U)
Brazilian Mulata	<i>Lc. Amber Glow</i> x <i>Lc. Fire Island</i>	A. Pessoa
Brazilian Way	<i>Lc. Mart Reyes</i> x <i>C. guttata</i>	A. Pessoa
Brazilian Wings	<i>Lc. Ecstasy</i> x <i>C. intermedia</i>	A. Pessoa
Brazilian Zap	<i>Lc. Mart Reyes</i> x <i>C. granulosa</i>	A. Pessoa
Heavenly Blue	<i>Lc. Mini Purple</i> x <i>C. Portiata</i>	F. Clarke
Jim Burkhalter	<i>Lc. Jalapa</i> x <i>C. Chocolate Drop</i>	J. Robson(J. Burkhalter)
Jorge Sampaio	<i>Lc. Raimundo Mesquita</i> x <i>Lc. Kunta Kinte</i>	A. Pessoa
Marcello Miranda	<i>Lc. caulescens</i> [Imatiquerae] x <i>C. labiata</i>	F. Miranda(M.C. Miranda)
Maria Cristina Miranda	<i>Lc. Mildred Rives</i> x <i>Lc. Ecstasy</i>	R.W. Bussey Jr.
Mark The Shark	<i>L. dayana</i> x <i>C. damianiana</i>	Z. Oda
Mount Kotoishi	<i>C. Angelwalker</i> x <i>Lc. Antonetta Mahan</i>	R. Sobrinho
Rima de Raia	<i>Lc. Angel Heart</i> x <i>C. Cognac</i>	T. Takamatsu
Tsukasa Takamatsu	<i>Lc. Mary Elizabeth Bohn</i> x <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i>	Z. Oda
Zenichiro Oda	<i>C. Horace</i> x <i>Lc. Culminant</i>	Z. Oda
LYCASTE		
Maple Syrup	<i>Lyc. Aquarius</i> x <i>Lyc. macrophylla</i>	T. Goshima
Rottenmeier	<i>Lyc. Capricorn</i> x <i>Lyc. Astra</i>	Y. Suzuki
Serenidipity	<i>Lyc. imschootiana</i> x <i>Lyc. Always</i>	Everglades(O/U)
Shonan Bright	<i>Lyc. Shoalhaven</i> x <i>Lyc. John Ezzy</i>	Sagami
Shonan Jack	<i>Lyc. Shoalhaven</i> x <i>Lyc. Jackpot</i>	Sagami
MASDEVALLIA		
Bright Spot	<i>Masd. Chaparana</i> x <i>Masd. Parlatoreana</i>	B. M. Duncan(O/U)
Capel Apricot	<i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> x <i>Masd. Night Shade</i>	W. Howe(P. Altmann)
Crown Prince	<i>Masd. Myra</i> x <i>Masd. caudata</i>	P. & V. Ling(P. Altmann)
Fleming Arrow	<i>Masd. Copperwing</i> x <i>Masd. panguiensis</i>	L. O'Shaughnessy
Free Spirit	<i>Masd. stratiata</i> x <i>Masd. Hirasaki</i>	L. O'Shaughnessy
Karen Eleanor	<i>Masd. Lemon Glow</i> x <i>Masd. veitchiana</i>	P. & G. Fox(O/U)
Pin Stripes	<i>Masd. yungasensis</i> x <i>Masd. Ann Jesup</i>	L. O'Shaughnessy(C. Staal)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
MASDEVALLIA (continued)		
Pony Tails	<i>Masdev. glandulosa</i> x <i>Masdev. macrura</i>	L.O'Shaughnessy(G.Staal)
Tinker Belles	<i>Masdev. datura</i> x <i>Masdev. erinacea</i>	L.O'Shaughnessy(G.Staal)
MILTASSIA		
Red Baron	<i>Mtssa. Erachne</i> x <i>Milit. Royal</i>	Everglades
ODONTOTODA		
Passion	<i>Oda. Rachel Gaskell</i> x <i>Oda. Saint Clement</i>	D.Olivas
William M. O'Neill	<i>Oda. Les Landes</i> x <i>Oda. Saint Clement</i>	J.L.Walker(N.Powell)
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Gator Glory	<i>Odrdm. Miami Hurricanes</i> x <i>Onc. Mexican Trail</i>	Everglades
Manimba	<i>Onc. lindera</i> x <i>Odm. hastulabium</i>	Everglades(W.Bussey)
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Forté	<i>Odm. Stamfordiense</i> x <i>Odm. londesboroughianum</i>	Everglades(W.Bussey)
Triables	<i>Odm. Gorey</i> x <i>Odm. Durham Pursuit</i>	J.L.Walker(N.Powell)
Lubbes	<i>Odm. trilobum</i> x <i>Odm. nobile [pscatore]</i>	Everglades(Hamilton)
ONCIDIUM		
DiCiommo	<i>Onc. kanoa</i> x <i>Onc. concolor</i>	DiCiommo
Ingrid Burzlaff	<i>Onc. Gower Ramsey</i> x <i>Onc. Thilo</i>	I.Burzlaff
Macupetal	<i>Onc. maculatum</i> x <i>Onc. macropetalum</i>	Everglades(W.Bussey)
Mexican Trail	<i>Onc. stelligerum</i> x <i>Onc. leucophyllum</i>	Everglades(S.Cus)
Mountain Island Gold	<i>Onc. onustum</i> x <i>Onc. Nonamyre</i>	Woodland
OTAEARA		
Fiesta Flare	<i>Ctma. Capri</i> x <i>Bic. Love Sound</i>	F.Clarke
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Alan's Jaguar	<i>Paph. Ambersham</i> x <i>Paph. Great Pacific</i>	Svoboda
Amber Banks	<i>Paph. Bess Cardwell</i> x <i>Paph. Fine Arts</i>	G.S.Banks
Amber Girl	<i>Paph. Feldspar</i> x <i>Paph. Camberwick</i>	G.S.Banks
Anticipation	<i>Paph. Delrosi</i> x <i>Paph. Muriel Constance</i>	Marriott Orchids
Ashley Kathleen Booth	<i>Paph. Clifton Booth</i> x <i>Paph. Susan Booth</i>	F.Booth(N.Fang)
Bellozanne	<i>Paph. Freckles</i> x <i>Paph. Psyche</i>	E.Young O.F.
Brooke Culler	<i>Paph. Emerald</i> x <i>Paph. Mont Ube</i>	E.Young O.F.
Coral Wonder	<i>Paph. Crestwood</i> x <i>Paph. Amber Girl</i>	G.S.Banks
Curt Read	<i>Paph. La Honda</i> x <i>Paph. Yerba Buena</i>	G.S.Banks
David Makana Quarles	<i>Paph. Black Curt</i> x <i>Paph. Maud Read</i>	G.S.Banks
Dionicio Olivas	<i>Paph. bullenianum</i> x <i>Paph. wardii</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Dusty Rhodes	<i>Paph. Oto</i> x <i>Paph. Garibaldi</i>	D.Olivas
Felix Dankmeyer	<i>Paph. Chardmoore</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	D.Olivas
Fourman's Pan Tao	<i>Paph. glaucophyllum</i> x <i>Paph. Fred Cosanka</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Frank Zettle	<i>Paph. Transvaal</i> x <i>Paph. sanderianum</i>	G.Dankmeyer(Hans Koch)
Gerhild Dankmeyer	<i>Paph. hirsutissimum</i> x <i>Paph. henryanum</i>	J.Dunkelberger
Geri Warner	<i>Paph. Hilmar</i> x <i>Paph. Lippewander</i>	G.Dankmeyer(Hans Koch)
Gotsavama	<i>Paph. Degerle</i> x <i>Paph. concolor</i>	D.Eickhoff
Great Fire	<i>Paph. Dunkirk</i> x <i>Paph. World Venture</i>	Kokusai(M.Yamazaki)
Greenwich	<i>Paph. Maginot</i> x <i>Paph. Great Pacific</i>	Svoboda
Hamphair Sugar	<i>Paph. Betty Bromley</i> x <i>Paph. Insigne</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Harriet Zukas	<i>Paph. parasilii</i> x <i>Paph. godefroyae</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Hiro Aerial	<i>Paph. Feuerwerk</i> x <i>Paph. Incredible</i>	S.R.Welz
Hiro Dancer	<i>Paph. Flight Path</i> x <i>Paph. Pandemonium</i>	H.Fujita(H.Kubo)
Hiro Dream	<i>Paph. Honeysuckle Dream</i> x <i>Paph. San Jacinto</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Happiness	<i>Paph. Honey Humme</i> x <i>Paph. Sierami Pitta</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Jaguar	<i>Paph. Sparisoli</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Jewelry	<i>Paph. Emerald Dream</i> x <i>Paph. Sally</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Kong	<i>Paph. Manyunk</i> x <i>Paph. Memoria</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Liberty	<i>Paph. Hiro Aerial</i> x <i>Paph. Hiro Family</i>	H.Fujita
Hiro Pegagus	<i>Paph. San Exacto</i> x <i>Paph. Snow Crystal</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Housen	<i>Paph. Magic Lantern</i> x <i>Paph. Xcint</i>	Ching Hua
Hsinying Amanda	<i>Paph. Armenian</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	Ching Hua
Hsinying Pinkball	<i>Paph. Armeni White</i> x <i>Paph. micranthum</i>	G.S.Banks
Katoomba	<i>Paph. Ammandahl</i> x <i>Paph. Winchilla</i>	Hausermann(Fox Valley)
Kellie Diane Wheeler	<i>Paph. bougainvilleanum</i> x <i>Paph. Gowerianum</i>	
NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PAPHIOPEDILUM (continued)		
Keri's Dance	<i>Paph. Spring Minuet</i> x <i>Paph. Kerribeth Svoboda</i>	Svoboda
Kyros	<i>Paph. Hsinying Almasum</i> x <i>Paph. Alma Gavaert</i>	K.Saunders(O/U)
Le Carrefour	<i>Paph. Green Gold</i> x <i>Paph. Les Laveurs</i>	E.Young O.F.
Legacy's Child	<i>Paph. bellatulum</i> x <i>Paph. White Legacy</i>	Marriott Orchids
Loonie Toon	<i>Paph. Sauk</i> x <i>Paph. Lunacy</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Manfred Meyer Jubilee	<i>Paph. Hilmar</i> x <i>Paph. Greenstede</i>	G.Dankmeyer(Hans Koch)
Maruyama	<i>Paph. Nakano-Beat</i> x <i>Paph. Xcint</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Matsugoka	<i>Paph. philippinense</i> x <i>Paph. Macabre</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Memoria Clifford Walters	<i>Paph. Xcint</i> x <i>Paph. Acclamation</i>	T.Larkin
Memoria George A. Benedict	<i>Paph. Merce-Lou Audino</i> x <i>Paph. Liz Greenlees</i>	D.B.Benedict(O/U)
Memoria Shigeru Hayashi	<i>Paph. Via Ojai</i> x <i>Paph. Green Mystery</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Nakano-Beat	<i>Paph. Gitana</i> x <i>Paph. Beatrice Ernst</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Naomi's Choice	<i>Paph. California Vine</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	N.Taki
Naomi's Memory	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Ammandahl</i>	N.Taki
Naomi's Spirit	<i>Paph. Troyland</i> x <i>Paph. Ostipee</i>	Marriott Orchids
Nightshadow	<i>Paph. Ruby Leopard</i> x <i>Paph. Laser</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Nogata	<i>Paph. Beatrice Ernst</i> x <i>Paph. Paeyon</i>	D.Olivas
Norvin Olivas	<i>Paph. Garibaldi</i> x <i>Paph. charlesworthii</i>	Mukoyama
Over Wonder	<i>Paph. Overraeus</i> x <i>Paph. Coral Wonder</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Plays Peak	<i>Paph. Ocean Canyon</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	D.Olivas
Polar Beam	<i>Paph. Polar Bay</i> x <i>Paph. Starr Beam</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Prudencio Campos	<i>Paph. victoria-regina</i> x <i>Paph. Tommie Hanes</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Redtail Hawk	<i>Paph. Redzelele</i> x <i>Paph. Redhawk</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Rose Onyx	<i>Paph. Fair Vintage</i> x <i>Paph. niveum</i>	Marriott Orchids
Snow Dancer	<i>Paph. Laser</i> x <i>Paph. Voodoo Magic</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Snow Bunny	<i>Paph. Dottie McDowell</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	Arnold J.Klehm
Spice Girl	<i>Paph. Bruno</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	D.Eickhoff
Steven Eickhoff	<i>Paph. Memoria Albert Eickhoff</i> x <i>Paph. haynaldianum</i>	S.S.Yang
Taiwan Tiger	<i>Paph. Yellow Tiger</i> x <i>Paph. sanderianum</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Ukulele	<i>Paph. Swallow</i> x <i>Paph. Acclamation</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Wakamiya	<i>Paph. Amanda</i> x <i>Paph. Lunacy</i>	Marriott Orchids
White Eclipse	<i>Paph. Frosty Clover</i> x <i>Paph. White Saint</i>	Marriott Orchids
Winter Wind	<i>Paph. niveum</i> x <i>Paph. Magic Mood</i>	Kokusai(S.Hayashi)
Yamato	<i>Paph. Sioux</i> x <i>Paph. Freckles</i>	
PARAIVANDA		
Janine Côté-Wilkinson	<i>Pps. [Phal.] laycockii</i> x <i>V. Pimchal Beauty</i>	Wooneng Nurg.
PHALAENOPSIS		
Bedford Burqundy	<i>Phal. Yuda Sun</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Kaiser</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Fleckleace	<i>Phal. Brother Heather</i> x <i>Phal. Ho's French Fantasia</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Crumphy Gus	<i>Phal. Bedford Crumphy</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma Flash</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Lemon Candy	<i>Phal. Ching Her Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Victory</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Lit-Orange	<i>Phal. Sogo Lit-Sunny</i> x <i>Phal. Gulacan</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Lillypop	<i>Phal. Mali</i> x <i>Phal. Penang Girl</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Mark Bush	<i>Phal. Mali Watanabe</i> x <i>Phal. verchiana</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Pixie	<i>Phal. Brother Pixie</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma's Pixie</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Prince Malani	<i>Phal. Malini</i> x <i>Phal. Princess Kalani</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Sunburst	<i>Phal. Golden Sun</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Victory</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Super Fortune	<i>Phal. Fortune Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Supersonic</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Tangerine	<i>Phal. Golden Sun</i> x <i>Phal. Penang Girl</i>	H.Ginsberg
Chang Maw Canary	<i>Phal. Ambo Canary</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Paradise</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Deven	<i>Phal. Brother Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Deventeriana</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Evergreen	<i>Phal. Yunglio Gelblitz</i> x <i>Phal. Tzu Chiang Pawan</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Goldstar	<i>Phal. Yunglio Gelb Canary</i> x <i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Jade	<i>Phal. Yunglio Gelb Canary</i> x <i>Phal. Yunglio Gelblitz</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Nugget	<i>Phal. Brother Nugget</i> x <i>Phal. Chang Maw Deven</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Rainbow	<i>Phal. Brother Goldsmith</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Paradise</i>	Chang Maw
Chang Maw Star	<i>Phal. Super Stupid</i> x <i>Phal. Pailang's E-Len</i>	Chang Maw
Ching Maw Yellowspot	<i>Phal. Super Stupid</i> x <i>Phal. Dou-di Golden Princess</i>	Chang Maw
Cracker Jack	<i>Phal. Chang Maw Paradise</i> x <i>Phal. Chang Maw Nugget</i>	Ching Maw
East Sunlight Glory	<i>Phal. Rice Cracker</i> x <i>Phal. Sandra Livingston</i>	R.Lucas(B.Rostron)
Gibraltar	<i>Phal. Furishing Rose</i> x <i>Phal. Taida Major</i>	Ching Ann(Hsu Shin-Man)
Ho's Sweet Fragrancy	<i>Phal. Malibu Imp</i> x <i>Phal. French Delight</i>	G.Uhlmann
Ho's White Christmas	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Glory</i>	Tin-Fan Ho
Holly Henderson	<i>Phal. Brother Amar</i> x <i>Phal. amabilis</i>	Tin-Fan Ho
PHALAENOPSIS	<i>Phal. Rainbow Spectrum</i> x <i>Phal. Neon Confetti</i>	Hausermann

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAENOPSIS (continued)		
Hsinying Arctic	Phal. Taisuco Atienyuki x Phal. Jenco Arctic Mass	Ching Hua
Hsinying Knight	Phal. Jewel Night x Phal. Ever-spring Light	Ching Hua
Jong's Red Son	Phal. Yuda Blood Red x Phal. Doty Woodson	Jong's Orch.
Joyce Stewart	Phal. Timothy Christopher x Phal. <i>equestris</i>	RHS(O/U)
Kakadu	Phal. Flight of Birds x Phal. <i>amabilis</i>	G.Uhlmann
Lochgelly	Phal. Bob Nevins x Phal. Innisfall Connection	D.Pennan
Mitue Sun	Phal. Ching Her Buddha	
Miva Lucie Miremont	Phal. Chinguey's Blood-red Sun	Ching Ann
Miva Miegie	Phal. Miva Cristal x Phal. Hisa Shiobara	Michel Vacherot
Miva Nathalie Boulos	Phal. Miva Granny x Phal. Tarragone	Michel Vacherot
Miva Nicole Ferriere	Phal. Hisa Shiobara x Phal. Miva Sublime	Michel Vacherot
Norma's Gift	Phal. Miva Gala x Phal. Mivaipes	Tropic 1
Olivia Scherer	Phal. Deventeriana x Phal. Tiger Butter	M.Wolff
Portofino	Phal. Rousserole x Phal. Martina Wolff	G.Uhlmann
Roman Tango	Phal. Golden Circles x Phal. Mailbu Imp	G.Uhlmann
Sergio's Yery	Phal. Be Tris x Phal. Miva Granny	Hausermann
Shang-Lin Lady	Phal. Enchantress x Phal. White Velvet	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Flavourous	Phal. Taisuco Glory x Phal. New Glad	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Kaala Sun	Phal. Timothy Christopher x Phal. <i>violacea</i>	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Rainbow Bridge	Phal. Golden Sun x Phal. Taisuco Kaaladian	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Yellow Sandra	Phal. Taisuco Glory x Phal. Maki Watanabe	Hsien Ta Chen
Shin Yi Diamond	Phal. Taisuco Glory x Phal. Cassandra	Sogo
Sogo Lobby	Phal. Haur Jin Diamond x Phal. Ching Her Buddha	Sogo
Sogo Manja	Phal. Samba x Phal. Yungpo Princess Gelb	Sogo
Sogo Manis	Phal. Rong Guan Amah x Phal. <i>amabilis</i>	Sogo
Sogo Maori	Phal. Rainbow Chip x Phal. Moayo Baby	Sogo
Sogo Maple	Phal. Sogo Engine x Phal. Luthia Lip	Sogo
Sogo Midas	Phal. Gladrose x Phal. Sogo Tris	Sogo
Sogo Sandia	Phal. <i>equestris</i> x Phal. Princess Midas	Sogo
Sogo Tital	Phal. Fortune Saltzman x Phal. Brother Passat	Sogo
Stone Jam	Phal. Rainbow Chip x Phal. Ho's Little Caroline	G-E.Chen
Stone Mouse	Phal. Chaiyi Candy x Phal. Stone Morning	G-E.Chen
Taisuco Dalmatian	Phal. Asian Elegance x Phal. Chaiyi Candy	Taisuco
Taisuco Egret	Phal. Taisuco Moonriver x Phal. Taisuco Kaaladian	Taisuco
Taisuco Eros	Phal. Taisuco Fireball x Phal. Taisuco Moonriver	Taisuco
Taisuco Velours	Phal. Taisuco Moonriver x Phal. Atien Nasu	W.Tippit
Theresa Riggs	Phal. Ruffec x Phal. <i>equestris</i>	G.Uhlmann
Tivoli Gardens	Phal. Hadrian's Villa x Phal. <i>venosa</i>	Hausermann
Winter's Sparkle	Phal. Snow Drop x Phal. Polar Ice	Neng-I Chang
Yu Pin Panda	Phal. Golden Pecker x Phal. Ming-Hsing Snow Angel	Riverbend
Zella Funck	Phal. <i>amabilis</i> x Phal. Mount Mitchell	
PHRAGMIPAPHIUM		
Fourman's Twilight 2	Phrag. <i>schlimii</i> x Phap. <i>micranthum</i>	T.Fourman(O/U)
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Becky Strejma	Phrag. Hanne Popow x Phrag. <i>boissierianum</i>	Fox Valley(T.Kalina)
Fire Dance	Phrag. Summer Fire x Phrag. <i>bessace</i>	D.Pulley
La Cotte	Phrag. Beauport x Phrag. Sedeni	E.Young O.F.
La Ponterrin	Phrag. Merouilles Clements x Phrag. Ruby Slippers	E.Young O.F.
Rozel	Phrag. Les Doriaux Dick x Phrag. China Dragon	E.Young O.F.
Will Ostrander	Phrag. Coral Jewel x Phrag. <i>bessace</i>	I.Schmidt-Ostrander
PLECTOCHILUS		
Flute	Sarco. Opal x Phriz. <i>tridentata</i>	N.Roper
PLEIONE		
Eastfield	Pln. Zeus Weinstein x Pln. Novarupta	S.James
Harlequin	Pln. Tongarito x Pln. Shantung	S.James
Lhasa	Pln. Britannia x Pln. Eiger (Ruth)	S.James
Mandaley	Pln. Tongarito x Pln. Quizapu	S.James
POTINARA		
Brazilian Toy	Bc. Waikiki x Slc. Orient Amber	A.Pesôa
Crisol de Coral	Pot. Amangi x Lc. Trick or Treat	R.Sobrinho
Gold Sound	Slc. Gold Nugget x Bc. Love Sound	F.Clarke
Hisako Fantasy	Pot. Hisako Akatsuka x Lc. Hawaiian Fantasy	Akatsuka Orch.Cdns.
Jeannette Marie	Bc. Oconee x Pot. Free Spirit	Tropic 1
POTINARA (continued)		
Neapolitan Cutey	Pot. Hoku Gem x Bc. Maikai	Mr/Mrs L.LeBuff
Pisgah Prissy	Bc. Oconee x Sc. Batemanniana	Owens Orchids
Rock Star	Slc. Golden Wax x Bc. Love Sound	F.Clarke
Starzac	Pot. Jong Jou x Slc. Kauai Starbright	John Hutchinson(O/U)
RENANTANDA		
Doctors Vijaya Ranjan	Ren. Nancy Chandler x V. Colorful	T.Sng
RENANTHOCLOSSUM		
Raymond Pearlyn Tan	Ren. Kalsom x Rngm. Mini Delight	How Wai Hon
RHINOCHILUS		
Moreheart	Rhinc. Aussie Moore Man x Sarco. <i>hartmannii</i>	P.Spence
ROLFEARA		
Junka's Cub	Sc. Lana Coryell x B. <i>glauca</i>	D.Junka
SANDERARA		
Black Star	Brs. Santa Ynez x Oda. Fireflower	OrchidWorks
SARCOCHILUS		
Armstrong	Sarco. Opal x Sarco. <i>spathulatus</i>	N.Roper
Colonial Hart	Sarco. Colonial Rose x Sarco. <i>hartmannii</i>	Down Under N.O.
Noah	Sarco. <i>serulatus</i> x Sarco. Fitzhart	P.Spence
Noble Poet	Sarco. <i>hartmannii</i> x Sarco. Arcadia	Adelaide
Patricia Abell	Sarco. Noah x Sarco. <i>hartmannii</i>	G.Abell(D.Butler)
Sylvia	Sarco. Dove x Sarco. Rosie Glow	N.Roper
Woodcroft	Sarco. Opal x Sarco. Cherie	Adelaide
SOPHROCATILEYA		
Joanne	C. Snow Blind x Sc. Beaufort	J.Crawford(O/U)
SOPHROLAELIA		
Cristina Miranda	L. <i>angereri</i> x S. <i>coccinea</i>	F.Miranda(M.C.Miranda)
SOPHROLAELIOCATILEYA		
Asher Jettett	Slc. Orglade's Early Harvest x Slc. Wendy's Valentine	M&J.Brown(W.I.Bell)
Exotic Network	Slc. Red Agate x C. Penny Kurada	F.Clarke
Neapolitan Surprise	C. Chocolate Drop x Slc. Jean LeBuff	Mr/Mrs L.LeBuff
Treat Twice	Slc. Golden Treat x Slc. Cashen's Treat	F.Clarke
Woodland's Doll	C. Walkerinter x Slc. Pink Doll	Woodland
STANHOPEA		
Sunshine	Stan. <i>graveolens</i> x Stan. <i>tricornis</i>	D.Pulley
VANDA		
Alexandra Sofia Diaz	V. Kaumana x V. Southeast Beauty	P.McAnena(O/U)
Crownlox Starburst	V. Fuchs Blue x V. <i>merillii</i>	R.F. Orchids
Khaoyai Blue	V. Kasem's Delight x V. Colamco's Blue Magic	Kultana(U-SA Orchids)
Khaoyai Delight	V. Star Sapphire x V. Kasem's Delight	Kultana(U-SA Orchids)
Khaoyai Fantasy	V. Pongimol x V. Korkitt	Kultana(U-SA Orchids)
Khaoyai Gold	V. Mama Purita x V. Charles Goodfellow	Kultana(U-SA Orchids)
Perry Hollingsworth	V. Doctor Anek x V. Kultana Gold	Sun Bulb(T.Orchids)
Savina Pagel	V. Lumpini Red x V. <i>sanderiana</i>	R.F. Orchids
Vitawan	V. Thanarak x V. Doctor Anek	V.Chunthorn
VUYLEKEARA		
Blaney Stone	Vuyi. Lutetia x Oda. Anne Boleyn	OrchidWorks(A-Easton)
Sharon Diane Woodburn	Milit. Anne Warne x Oda. Passion	D.Olivas
WILSONARA		
Chocolate Decadence	Wils. Chocolate Candy x Onc. <i>crispum</i>	Everglades
Chocolate Feast	Wils. Chocolate Candy x Onc. Anthrodus	Everglades
YAMADARA		
Marmalade	Bc. Toshie Aoki x Epi. Westcomett Gold	C.Hackney(Carter & Holmes)
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GROWING ORCHIDS

David P. Banks

Orchids have fascinated people for years. Breathtakingly beautiful, exotic, surrounded by mystery and thought to be difficult to grow by home gardeners. David P. Banks takes the guesswork out of growing orchids by providing practical advice based on over thirty years of experience.

Growing Orchids is an up-to-date, comprehensive and informative guide to cultivating these intriguing plants. Included is information on housing orchids, temperature and watering requirements, suitable potting materials, seedling care and an extensive section on orchid propagation.

Discover the world of orchids with the extensive list of 100 different orchid genera and descriptions of over 400 species. Over 100 stunning colour photographs, including many rare and recently discovered species, showcase the tremendous variation found throughout the orchid kingdom.

David P. Banks has an extensive collection of species and hybrid orchids, and operates the nursery Hills District Orchids. He is a popular lecturer on various aspects of orchids and their cultivation, at meetings and conferences in Australia and abroad. His articles and award-winning photographs have been published to international acclaim in a variety of orchid journals and books. David P. Banks is the editor of the Australian Orchid Review.

122 pages, colour and B&W.

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MORE FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

by Ross Macdonald

This is the sister volume to Cool Flowering Orchids throughout the Year. It is in the same format and style as the previous book, but also includes some genera that would require artificial heating in cooler climates. This volume covers a further 314 orchid species and hybrids with 344 colour plates. Both texts are highly recommended to all orchid fanciers; particularly newcomers who wish to see an array of delightful flowers that they could grow.

132 pp. 242mm x 168mm Softcover.

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ORCHIDS IN YOUR GARDEN How to grow orchids in the backyard

Robert Friend

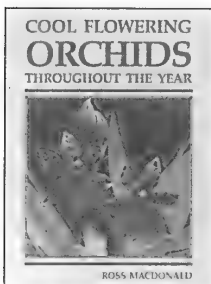
It sounds too good to be true, but orchids are as easy to grow in the backyard as a lawn or a bed of roses. Despite their exotic reputation, the everyday gardener can grow orchids without special pots or greenhouses.

The book shows you how to introduce orchids into the garden, by attaching them to trees, fixing them on rocks and walls, or planting them in garden beds. With more than 150,000 species and hybrids of orchids in the world, there are plants suitable for every garden.

Robert Friend draws on a lifetime's experience with orchids to explain how to choose the right orchid for your climate and how to landscape orchids in different types of gardens. Ranging from tropical to cool climate areas, from large acreages to small courtyard gardens, almost every backyard can enjoy the best of one of nature's wonders.

144 pages, Colour and B&W.

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COOL FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

by Ross Macdonald

Ross Macdonald is a highly respected orchid grower and photographer from the North Island of New Zealand. This volume is devoted to cool growing orchid genera, which are easy to cultivate in New Zealand and southern Australia. Growers in tropical areas should not be discouraged, as many of these orchids are indeed adaptable and will grow in a range of climates. Andy Easton has written the foreword. Ross has devoted the first few pages of the book to cultural hints, which are down to earth and

give practical information on the basics of orchid cultivation.

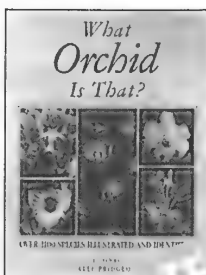
Basically this is a pictorial book with over 300 full colour photographs, covering a similar number of orchid species and hybrids. The quality of both the photographs and the colour reproduction is impressive. All of the orchids have been captured using available sunlight and there is no flash photography. There is a wide range of orchid genera covered with particular emphasis placed on cymbidiums, dendrobiums, laelias, masdevallias, the Odontoglossum alliance and Paphiopedilum.

The photographs are arranged in four chapters, referring on their main blooming season. The use of seasons ensures the text is also applicable to growers in the northern hemisphere.

This inexpensive book is exceptional value and importantly is written by someone who knows and grows these orchids. I thoroughly recommend this book to orchid growers, as it will be of great value to both novice and experienced enthusiasts.

144 pp. 242mm x 168mm
Softcover.

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WHAT ORCHID IS THAT?

Edited by Alec Pridgeon

The orchid is one of the most passionately cultivated flowers world-wide, and for centuries it has been a symbol for the exotic and mysterious in the human imagination. As the brilliant photographs in this book show, the shapes, hues and textures of these extraordinary flowers continue to evoke a sense of wonder in the viewer.

For the gardener, the book provides a comprehensive guide to the confirmed orchid enthusiast, covering the identification of orchid genera, the most common in cultivation, presented by a.

The first section, by the editor, Alec Pridgeon, introduces orchid habitat, distribution, names and classification, hybrids, pollination, how to grow orchids and control pests and diseases, and orchid conservation.

The alphabetical section, "Orchids A-Z", includes descriptions, names and synonyms, geographic distribution, notes on culture, and photographs drawn from collections around the world, showing the best-known species in cultivation.

Whether you are buying, growing or just looking, this is the ultimate guide to orchids.
304 pages, colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE **\$A43.95** (incl. GST)
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GROWING PHALAENOPSIS AT HOME

James Neal

Jim Neal is always called upon to give his opinion when a Phalaenopsis is shown at an Orchid Society of NSW Ltd show or nominated for an award. This is because Jim has made a study of the genus Phalaenopsis in the Sydney area since being bitten by the Phalaenopsis bug at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969.

This book is essential reading and reference for any person who grows, or is intending to grow, Phalaenopsis.

Jim, in a simple and easily understood style, explains and elaborates on light conditions, watering, temperatures, fertilisers, pests and diseases.

Explanations of the way Phalaenopsis are named and the implications of growing seedlings, illustrate some of the more difficult ideas for the layman to understand.

The colour photography illustrates beautifully the topics under discussion and the orchid names are supplied, where necessary, as a caption.

The illustrations drawn by Jim's son Jamie are pertinent and succinct and make the subject more easily understood.

56 pages, colour and B&W.

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DENDROBIUM KINGIANUM: A Unique Australian Orchid

Peter B. Adams and Sheryl D. Lawson

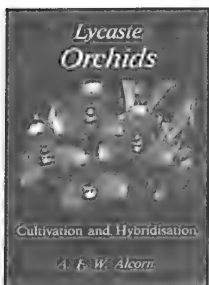
This book takes an innovative approach to the appreciation of an orchid species and breaks new ground in species monographs. Many of the orchid books available today take a dry formula approach to their topic and frequently present in another form information that is already available. This monograph provides an easily-read, comprehensive treatment of the species encompassing the interests of research scientists, horticulturalists, breeders and hobbyists, including beginners.

Covers history, biology, breeding, taxonomy, hybridisation, and culture. Has sections on award-winning plants, and shows how to develop specialist and competitive collections. Includes a register of over 300 significant plants.

This well-produced book is essential reading for all enthusiasts of d. kingianum and will be a valuable addition to the orchidist's library. For many hobbyists, the highlight of the book will be the ability to identify the many wonderful forms of d. kingianum in their collection. For others it will determine the direction of further acquisitions. This book is not only a celebration of a unique orchid, it also illuminates the fascination that has led these authors to spend many thousands of obviously rewarding hours researching this delightful monograph.

197 pages, over 180 in full colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A74.80 (incl. GST)
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LYCASTE ORCHIDS - Cultivation and Hybridisation

A.F.W. Alcorn

Lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program.

Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages, colour and B&W.

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AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

The text includes notes on distribution including a simple map, habitat types, an indication of size, flowering season, conservation status and many features of interest.

72 pages, colour.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A13.15 (incl. GST)
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SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA

Walter T. Upton

Sarcophilus Orchids of Australia is the first book to cover all aspects of species of the genus Sarcophilus. Compact plants of great floral beauty with ease of culture, they are mostly cool to cold growing, requiring limited space, and for these reasons are quickly becoming the orchid of the future.

The book gives each individual species a separate entry, with information on its history, synonyms, distribution, habitat, cultivation and hybrids, along with a drawing showing the main parts of the plant and



flower, plus a colour plate providing an easy means of identification.

Hybridising, including intergenetics, is dealt with in detail - most registered hybrids being accompanied by a colour plate. Other chapters include pollination, seed raising and cultural information for the home grower.

This is Walter T. Upton's third book and is a companion to his very popular and informative Dendrobium Orchids of Australia. He is a past president of the Orchid Society of New South Wales and The Australasian Native Orchid Society, and has received many honours in Australia including the Australian Orchid Council's Award of Honour. He is a well-known hybridiser and judge of orchids, and is a learned and entertaining lecturer much in demand throughout the world.

119 pages, colour and B&W.

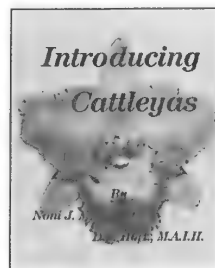
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INTRODUCING CATTLEYAS

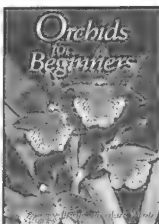
Noni J. Mammatt

Noni Mammatt's fascination with the Cattleya Alliance, their most beautiful blooms and extensive range of colour combinations, has prompted Noni to share the results of her own trials in successfully growing and flowering all types of this most beautiful genus under shadehouse conditions in the city of Perth in Western Australia. She hopes that as a result of her writing some new growers, as well as the experienced growers of other orchid genera, may be encouraged to introduce the Cattleya Alliance into their collections.

24 pages, B&W.



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ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS

A Guide to Selection and Cultivation

Allison and Mark Webb

"Orchids for Beginners" is for those just starting out in orchids. It provides information about choosing orchids best suited to your conditions and how to grow them. There is advice on what to look for when choosing plants to avoid some common traps and the expense of losing plants unsuited to your conditions. The essential basics of cultivation for beginners are covered - potting media, mounting plants, repotting and deflasking as well as choosing locations and building bushhouses. There are suggestions for growing in country areas as well as indoors. The plant descriptions offer suggestions of plants to choose from as well as introducing some of the very varied forms of orchids.

48 pages, colour and B&W.

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NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ZYGONERIA (continued) Kings Ransom Seaford	Z. John Banks x Zga. Kings Park Z. Syd Monkhouse x Zga. Adelaide Meadows	Adelaide Adelaide
ZYGOPETALUM Kosciusk	Z. Titanic x Z. Prospect Hill	Adelaide

NEW ORCHID HYBRIDS

NEW ORCHID HYBRIDS January 2003 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Cultivar Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
		(O/U = Originator unknown)
ANGRAECUM Willa Berryman	<i>Angcm. eburneum</i> x <i>Angcm. Christmas Star</i>	P.Boersma(O/U)
ASCOCENDA Kangla	<i>V. coerulea</i> x <i>Asctm. aurantiacum</i>	K.Rajkumar
BRASSOLAELO/CATTLEYA Apocalipsis Haleah Sunshine La Libertad Nikolas Graf Oripoto's Calvola Sikiza Ntombi	<i>Bic. Pirate's Fortune</i> x <i>Bic. Memoria Hans Graf</i> <i>Lc. Pixie Elf</i> x <i>Bic. Golden Tang</i> <i>Bic. Pirate's Fortune</i> x <i>Bic. Oconee</i> <i>Bic. Toshie Aoki</i> x <i>Bic. Bouton D'Or</i> <i>Bic. Canyon Dusk</i> x <i>Bic. Iroquois Trail</i> <i>Lc. Puppy Love</i> x <i>Bc. Pink Passion</i>	Plant.Orqu. Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.(D.Sugita) Plant.Orqu. Plant.Orqu. Plant.Orqu. M.G.Rautenbach(B.Jonk)
BULBOPHYLLUM Wilmar Sheer Magic	<i>Bulb. digoeiense</i> x <i>Bulb. Wilmar Galaxy Star</i>	W.R.Williams
CATTLEYA Pietra Matano White Bird	<i>C. Memoria Jorge Schueler</i> x <i>C. Francis T. C. Au</i> <i>C. gaskelliana</i> x <i>C. Purity</i>	J.Maluf J.Maluf
CATTLETONIA James Kawakami	<i>Cma. Maui Maid</i> x <i>C. intermedia</i>	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.
CYMBIDIUM Alota Love Autumn Embers Bambi Charming Prince Choc Bonanza Choc Fire Choc White Choc Zenith Cumulus Nimbus Egyptian Princess Emerald Day Extra Love Fire Water Flaming Love Flying Fish Gollum Hackham Fire Hagoromo 3 Japanese Minuet 4 John Hughes Memoria Gordon Carter Nancy Montgomery Neville's Devil Paternoster Pink Muse Point Conception Pure Wally Radiant Love Radiant Silver Shuho 3 Strath Dragon Strath Embers	<i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Love</i> <i>Cym. Mini Splendour</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Fire</i> <i>Cym. Rincon Fairy</i> x <i>Cym. Earlyana</i> <i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Rincon</i> <i>Cym. Chocolada</i> x <i>Cym. Bonanza</i> <i>Cym. Chocolada</i> x <i>Cym. Logfire</i> <i>Cym. Chocolada</i> x <i>Cym. Mary Ann</i> <i>Cym. Chocolada</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Zenith</i> <i>Cym. Happy Days</i> x <i>Cym. Heaven's Gate</i> <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Carilara</i> <i>Cym. Happy Days</i> x <i>Cym. Peetie</i> <i>Cym. Extravaganza</i> x <i>Cym. Puppy Love</i> <i>Cym. Atlantic Crossing</i> x <i>Cym. Red Panther</i> <i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i> x <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> <i>Cym. Jessica Dubroff</i> x <i>Cym. Peter Dawson</i> <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Gynmer</i> <i>Cym. Revelation</i> x <i>Cym. Hamsey</i> <i>Cym. species [as crispum]</i> x <i>Cym. tigrinum</i> <i>Cym. florbundum [pumilum]</i> x <i>Cym. species</i> <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima</i> <i>Cym. Hackham Fire</i> x <i>Cym. Logfire</i> <i>Cym. Electric Ladyland</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i> <i>Cym. Parsh Touch</i> x <i>Cym. Miss Muffet</i> <i>Cym. Icho Tower</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Joy</i> <i>Cym. Pink Champagne</i> x <i>Cym. Mustia</i> <i>Cym. insigne</i> x <i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i> <i>Cym. insigne</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i> <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i> <i>Cym. Pure Love</i> x <i>Cym. Radiant Harry</i> <i>Cym. Sylvan Love</i> x <i>Cym. Radiant Harry</i> <i>Cym. species [harrisianum]</i> x <i>Cym. insigne</i> <i>Cym. Chocolada</i> x <i>Cym. Pendragon</i> <i>Cym. Lois Kelly</i> x <i>Cym. Hamsey</i>	Leroy Orch. T.Burian Santa Barbara Leroy Orch.(O/U) T.Burian T.Burian T.Burian T.Burian Santa Barbara Leroy Orch. Santa Barbara Leroy Orch.(Burkes Orch.) Royale Orch.(A.Easton) Leroy Orch. Leroy Orch.(A.Easton) Leroy Orch. T.Burian(Lambert Orch.) RHS(O/U) RHS(Reda) Leroy Orch. T.Burian Royale Orch. N.Jordan(O/U) E.Young O.F. N.Porter Santa Barbara Leroy Orch. Leroy Orch. Leroy Orch. RHS(O/U) T.Burian T.Burian(D.J.Mills)

(O/U = Originator unknown)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>CYMBIDIUM (continued)</i>		
Strath Clow	Cym. Valley Gratitude x Cym. Logfire	T.Burian
Strath Cully	Cym. Packham Fire x Cym. Chocolada	T.Burian
Strath Hills	Cym. Inferno x Cym. Choc	T.Burian
Strath Meadows	Cym. Strath Wonder x Cym. Chocolada	T.Burian
Strath Shales	Cym. Strath Embers x Cym. Chocolada	T.Burian
Tonglo Valley	Cym. Tonganaro x Cym. Valley Zenith	Santa Barbara
Via Volcano	Cym. Volcano x Cym. Via Costa	Santa Barbara (Callup & Stirling)
<i>DENDROBIUM</i>		
Bill's Dorn	Den. Lorikeet x Den. jonesii [ruppianum]	K.Roberts(W.Skillicom)
Bruce Mules	Den. Kim Heinze x Den. gracilimum	K.Roberts(B.Mules)
Exotic Garnet	Den. Udomsri Beauty x Den. Madame Emeraldy	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Exotic Ruby	Den. Burmese Ruby x Den. Udomsri Beauty	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Fair Go	Den. Wodonga x Den. Kathking	W.Turville
Golden Angel	Den. speciosum x Den. Aussie Treat	D.&V.Stankey(O/U)
Haleahi Banana	Den. Banana Royal x Den. April Showers	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.(D.Sugita)
Haleahi Buzz	Den. Wee x Den. Golden Wasp	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.(D.Sugita)
Haleahi Elusive	Den. Jaquelyn Thomas x Den. Jasmine Curtis	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.(D.Sugita)
Haleahi Hawaiian	Den. Thongchai Gold x Den. Louise's Gem	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.(D.Sugita)
Haleahi Sunlight	Den. Palolo Sunshine x Den. Sonia	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.(D.Sugita)
Ingham Blue	Den. Makariki Blue x Den. Samurai	A.Hughes
King Zip	Den. Kathking x Den. Zip	W.Turville(Doorn Under N.O.)
Lemon Drops	Den. formosum x Den. trigonopus	Exotic Orchids(H & R)
Maul Canary	Den. Manolo Lopez x Den. Palolo Rainbow	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Memoria Kevin Conroy	Den. Peewee x Den. Kim	K.Roberts
Purple Majesty	Den. Exotic Plum x Den. Suzanne Neil	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Sunrise Cherry	Den. Kristen Ann x Den. Tay Sweet Keng	Sunrise Biotech
Sunrise Crane	Den. Patria x Den. Chao Praya Gem	Sunrise Biotech
Sunrise Fountain	Den. Burana Stripe x Den. Mary Trowse	Sunrise Biotech
Sunrise Little Sonia	Den. Sonia x Den. Rita	Sunrise Biotech
You Beaut	Den. Kinglunum x Den. Yondi	W.Turville
<i>DORITAEOPSIS</i>		
Ching Hua Ruby	Dips. Pixie Plum x Phal. Taiwan Fancy	Ching Hua
Juhbao Red Rose	Dips. Taisuco Firebird x Dips. King Shiang's Rose	Juhbao Orch.
Memoria Carol Hughes	Phal. Memoria Sarah Robertson x Dips. Pollyanna	A.Hughes
Miva Nougatine	Dips. Miva Muse x Phal. Brother Oxford	Michel Vacherot
Nobby's Bloody Red	Dips. Nobby's Purple x Phal. Brother True Beauty	Nobby Orch.
Nobby's King David	Phal. Nobby's Purple x Dips. Leopard Prince	Nobby Orch.
Nobby's Red Rita	Dips. Nobby's Purple x Dips. Brother Wedding Waltz	Nobby Orch.
Tai Lin Light	Phal. Hwaleng Redjewel x Dips. Kung's Valentine	Discovery Biotech.
<i>HERBERTARA</i>		
Cat's Meow	Sic. Tuchenbach x Schorn. schultzei ¶	Summerfield Orch.(Old Mill)
<i>LAELIA</i>		
Pixie Star	L. albidula x L. harpophylla	Santa Barbara
<i>LAELIOCATTELYA</i>		
Beatriz Bastos	C. massiae x Lc. Floralia's Azul	J.Maluf
Bill Pannill	Lc. Susan Holguin x Lc. Spring Velvet	A.O.S.(Stewart Orch.)
Evita's Dress	Lc. Paris Mountain x Lc. Blue Boy	J.Maluf
Gisela Romero	Lc. Ahmad Sheikh x Lc. Starting Point	Plant.Orqu.
Iracema's Hairpin	C. loddigesii x L. lobata	J.Maluf
Jalama Beach	C. granulosa x L. anceps	Santa Barbara
Jean Stevenson	C. Whimsy x L. anceps	Santa Barbara
Montezuma's Glory	C. Ruth Gee x L. anceps	Santa Barbara
Paola Matano	C. Purity x L. lobata	J.Maluf
Philip Streeter	Lc. Marly's Song x C. loddigesii	R.Streeter
Scott Rickart	Lc. Hat Chau x C. David Bishop	Hat Chau
Taira-Machi Festival	Lc. Felicitation x Lc. Wedding March	F.Komyama
Tesoro del Hatillo	Lc. Gold Digger x C. schilleriana	Plant.Orqu.
<i>LOWARA</i>		
Andres Romero	B. martiana x Low. Spiffire	Plant.Orqu.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>MILTASSIA</i>		
Ophelia	Milt. moreliana ¶ x Brs. chloroleuca	R.Mesquita
<i>MILTONIA</i>		
Maul Lavender	Milt. Martin Orenstein x Milt. Hajime Ono	I.Komoda
Maul Volcano	Milt. Woodlands x Milt. Pearl Ono	I.Komoda
<i>MILTONIDIUM</i>		
Misty Queen	Mtdm. Summer Fantasy x Onc. [Milt.] luscitum [warsawiczii]	Orch.by Eli
<i>MILTONIODA</i>		
Maul Charm	Milt. Yuko Hatsui x Cda. noezliana	I.Komoda
<i>ODONTODIUM</i>		
Chomac	Odcadm. Big Mac x Odcadm. Crowborough	R.L.Burkey
<i>ONCIDIUM</i>		
Toni	Onc. ornithorhynchum x Onc. wydleri	T.Snyder
<i>PAPHIOPEDILUM</i>		
Black Jazz	Paph. Black Velvet x Paph. Jazz	Castle Creek(JohnMartin)
Dorothy Martin	Paph. Friedrich Mellin x Paph. Jazz	Castle Creek(JohnMartin)
Double Delight	Paph. Double Deception x Paph. Singing Minstrel	Robertson Orch.
Fred Cosanka	Paph. bellatulum x Paph. Fred Cosanka	G.Dankmeyer(Hans Koch)
Free Candy	Paph. Fremont Peak x Paph. Ralsin Candy	Robertson Orch.
Herta Pumberger	Paph. spicerianum x Paph. Freckles	G.Dankmeyer(Hans Koch)
Hsinying Alakun	Paph. Janet Kunkle x Paph. Alma Gavaert	Ching Hua
Hsinying Chianti	Paph. Chianti x Paph. Emerald Crown	Ching Hua
Hsinying Citron	Paph. Gael x Paph. Mishima Citron	Ching Hua
Hsinying Emerald	Paph. Emerald x Paph. lawrenceanum	Ching Hua
Hsinying Flasher	Paph. Flasher x Paph. callosum	Ching Hua
Hsinying Infinity	Paph. Cyberspace x Paph. Red Maude	Ching Hua
Hsinying Lightyear	Paph. Laser x Paph. Cyberspace	Ching Hua
Hsinying Maucha	Paph. Maudiae x Paph. Konan Charm	Ching Hua
Hsinying Maudiae	Paph. Limelight x Paph. Maudiae	Ching Hua
Hsinying Mautrum	Paph. Spectrum x Paph. Maudiae	Ching Hua
Hsinying Onyx	Paph. Key Lime x Paph. Onyx	Ching Hua
Hsinying Viny	Paph. Pulsar x Paph. Ruby Leopard	Ching Hua
Hsinying Wine	Paph. Kevin's Wine x Paph. Ralsin Eyes	Ching Hua
John Francis	Paph. callosum x Paph. Hamana Mauden	Castle Creek(John Martin)
Lawless Fall Liege	Paph. Eridge x Paph. Gigi	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Lawless Jungle Joy	Paph. gratianum x Paph. boxallii	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Mekhi Phifer	Paph. J. M. Black x Paph. Great Pacific	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Memoria Allan Newbown	Paph. Black Velvet x Paph. sukhakuli	Castle Creek(John Martin)
Memoria Glenna Pierce	Paph. Winston Churchill x Paph. Stoke Poges	K.Siegler(O/U)
Miva Rosine Taschner	Paph. Samanthia x Paph. Red Maude	Michel Vacherot
Peggy Ann	Paph. Pinocchio x Paph. Todd Clark	M.Putnam(K.Porter)
Saint Frances Cabrini	Paph. Solo Flyer x Paph. Winston Churchill	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Saint Maria Faustina	Paph. Duncan York x Paph. fairieanum	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Saint Padre Pio	Paph. Trenchant x Paph. Happy Tweed	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Tidewater Crackers	Paph. Pudtana x Paph. Divisadero	G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Wossner Butterfly	Paph. malipoense x Paph. vietnamense	F.Glanz
Wossner Diamond	Paph. Franz Glanz x Paph. armeniacum	F.Glanz
<i>PHALAENIDIUM</i> *		
Tsiae	Phal. hainanensis ¶ x Ki. [Phal.] braceanum ¶	RHS(O/U)
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i>		
Anne Uffers	Phal. marnii x Phal. lobbi	J.Werner
Blushing Charm	Phal. Alysha's Rose x Phal. Maki Watanabe	Exotic Orchids
Elfin Moon	Phal. Maui Moon x Phal. Martha's Gem	Exotic Orchids
Emily Georges	Phal. Emily Brett x Phal. George Vasquez	John Hutchinson
Fashion Tiger	Phal. Hsin Lion x Phal. Perfection Is	Nobby Orch.
Goh Chok Tong	Phal. New Glad x Phal. Phuket Beauty	D.Darmadi(R.Djaafar)
Hsinying Arcwind	Phal. Hsinying Arctic x Phal. Taisuco Mindian	Ching Hua
Hsinying Earthquake	Phal. Jendy Night x Phal. Golden Pecker	Ching Hua
Hsinying Spots	Phal. Brother Carol x Phal. Michael Crocker	A.Hughes
Martina Lippold	Phal. bellina x Phal. hieroglyphica ¶	P.Lippold
Mau Kist	Phal. Zuma Kiss x Phal. Maui Heartstring	Exotic Orchids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
Miva Sabine Vallier	<i>Phal. Cataracte</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Oxford</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Stephane Vallier	<i>Phal. schilleriana</i> x <i>Phal. Barbara Golden</i>	Michel Vacherot
Nobby's Fashion White	<i>Phal. Taisuco Swan</i> x <i>Phal. Cygnus</i>	Nobby Orch.
Nobby's Glad Angel	<i>Phal. Brother Purple</i> x <i>Phal. Baby Angel</i>	Nobby Orch.
Nobby's Little Swan	<i>Phal. Timothy Christopher</i> x <i>Phal. Nobby's Snow Princess</i>	Nobby Orch.
Nobby's Mini Gold	<i>Phal. Brother Passat</i> x <i>Phal. Nobby's Small Wonder</i>	Nobby Orch.
Perfect Auckland	<i>Phal. Paliang's Auckland</i> x <i>Phal. Perfection Is</i>	Nobby Orch.
Perfect Sara	<i>Phal. Brother Sara Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Perfection Is</i>	Nobby Orch.
Symphony	<i>Phal. Mary Stripes</i> x <i>Phal. New Eagle</i>	SymphonyOrch.(O/U)
Tai Lin Angel	<i>Phal. New Eagle</i> x <i>Phal. Ruyi Lih Stripes</i>	Discovery Biotech.
Ville de Vergeze	<i>Phal. amabilis</i> x <i>Phal. Miva Casablanca</i>	Michel Vacherot
POTINARA		
Charmed Eyes	<i>Pot. Medea</i> x <i>Pot. Dark Eyes</i>	J.Maluf(T.Tajima)
Exotic Beauty	<i>Bic. Blumen Insel</i> x <i>Pot. Love Call</i>	Exotic Orchids
Exotic Jewel	<i>Bic. Haiku Dawn</i> x <i>Sic. Little Precious</i>	Exotic Orchids
George Joubert	<i>Bic. Ocone</i> x <i>Pot. Noche Borica</i>	Thibout(O/U)
Hinsyng Pumpkin	<i>Pot. Sally Taylor</i> x <i>Bic. Walkiri Sunset</i>	Ching Hua
Isabela Maluf Almeida	<i>Pot. Charmed Eyes</i> x <i>Lc. Claudia Maluf</i>	J.Maluf
Luciana Cunha	<i>Sic. Valezac</i> x <i>Bic. Roberto Cardoso</i>	J.Maluf
Orion Topaz	<i>Pot. Sweet Sugar</i> x <i>Bic. Goldenzelle</i>	M.Hotta
Oriontopaz	<i>Pot. Flameout</i> x <i>Pot. Rebecca Merkel</i>	Plant.Orqui
Purple Delight	<i>Pot. Hisako Akatsuka</i> x <i>Sic. Dream Cloud</i>	Exotic Orchids
Spring Fantasy	<i>Lc. Castlas Spring</i> x <i>Pot. Golden Delight</i>	Orch.by Eli
RECCHARA		
Monument Valley	<i>Bic. Bryce Canyon</i> x <i>Schom. superbiens</i>	Santa Barbara
SCHOMBROGATTELEYA		
Jamica Plenty	<i>Schom. Iynsui</i> x <i>C. Sparkle Plenty</i>	Santa Barbara(Crother's Collection)
Tumba Pinchos	<i>C. harrisoniana</i> [harrisoniae] x <i>Schom. undulata</i>	Plant.Orqui.
SCHOMBOLAELIA		
Splendid Spire	<i>Schom. splendida</i> x <i>L. anceps</i>	Santa Barbara
SOPHROGATTELEYA		
Lynn's Beau	<i>C. Lynn Spencer</i> x <i>Sic. Beaufort</i>	Robertson Orch.
OAS High Noon	<i>Sic. Beaufort</i> x <i>C. torresii</i>	Orchid Alley(LongLife[USA])
SOPHROLAELIA		
Beatriz Dias	<i>S. cernua</i> x <i>L. flava</i>	J.Maluf
SOPHROLAELIOGATTELEYA		
Cherry Country	<i>Sf. Orpetii</i> x <i>C. aurantiaca</i>	T.Larkin
Marcia Streeter	<i>C. loddigesii</i> x <i>Sic. Natalie Canipelli</i>	R.Streeter
Memoria Donald Harkness	<i>S. coccinea</i> x <i>Sic. George Hausermann</i>	Orchid Alley
Nemman	<i>Lc. Irene Finney</i> x <i>Sic. George Hausermann</i>	Plant.Orqui.
Red Berries	<i>Sic. Precious Stones</i> x <i>Sic. Jillian Lee</i>	Robertson Orch.
Ruby Pixie	<i>Sf. Orpetii</i> x <i>Sic. Little Precious</i>	Exotic Orchids
Vermillion Jewel	<i>Sic. Golden Wax</i> x <i>Sic. Little Precious</i>	Exotic Orchids
WILSONARA		
Burning Tiger	<i>Wils. Blazing Lustre</i> x <i>Oodcm. Tiger Hambühren</i>	A.Easton
Butter Boy	<i>Oodcm. Tiger Butter</i> x <i>Wils. Spaceman</i>	
Harry Wiggs	<i>Oda. Hain Baldwin</i> x <i>Wils. Memoria Commander Wiggs</i>	R.L.Burkey
Zemi	<i>Wils. Kolibri</i> x <i>Oda. Cooktoniae</i>	R.L.Burkey

1 Illustrated in accompanying issue of *Orchid Review* 111(1250), (Mar. 2003), and in *Die Orchidee* 53(5): 655 [127] (Dec. 2002). *Phai. minus* was awarded a CBR/AOS 28th Sept. 2002. See *Phalaenopsis* journal 12:40-41, 43 (fall 2002) for cultivation details.

2 Illustrated in accompanying issue of *Orchid Review* 111(1250), (Mar. 2003).

3 Appears in *Index Kewensis* as: *Cymbidium* X *hagoromo* Hiroe. *Orchid Flowers*, 2: 39 (1971), without latin descr. or type. (*Cym. "crispum" x "tigrinum"?* var.). This is a grex name rather than a species and is included for reference.

4 Japanese Minuet a *Cymbidium* grex produced in Japan by Seiko Ikeda about 1950 and so named for its resemblance to *Cym. Minuet*. (*Cym. Minuet* is a grex of Western origin which was registered as *pumilum* x *insigne*). One parent of Japanese Minuet was known to be *Cym. pumilum* (= *Cym. floribundum*). See Nagano, Y. (1955) *Miniature Cymbidiums in Japan*. *Amer. Orch. Soc. Bull.* 24: 735-734.

5 Appears in *Index Kewensis* as *Cym. X shuhio* Hiroe. *Orchid Flowers*, 2: 39 (1971), without latin descr. or type. (*Cym. "harrisianum" x insigne* ? var.). This is a grex name rather than a species and is included here for reference.

6 Attributed to Hashimoto ("early 1980's") in Christenson, *The genus Phalaenopsis* (2001): 57, 322; illustrated in *Die Orchidee* 46(6): 235 (1995) as the cultivar 'Tahitian Dancer', the name was first published (invalid under ICBN) by Akihiko Hashimoto in *New Orchids* (Japan) 3:40 (1984).

*New or new to registration, intergeneric hybrid genus with abbreviation (in square brackets after the genus name) for the following combinations. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Fredclarkera [Fdk.] F.W.Clarke & J.M.H.Shaw **nothogen. nov.** = *Cataetum* Rich. ex Kunth x *Clowesia* Lindl. x *Mormodes* Lindl. (br-gp 6).

Phalaenodiplos Phl. (br-gp 6).

Roelikeara [Rik.] J.M.H.Shaw **nothogen. nov.** = *Aganisia* Lindl. x *Bollen* Rchb.f. x *Zygopetalum* Hook. (br-gp 6); published to accommodate an unregistered plant illustrated in *Die Orchidee* 49(2): 74 (1998), where it appears as "Hybride n. r. Hann. Münden" [*Acacallis hoelnei* x *Balogpetalum* n. r.], [*Acacallis hoelnei* is a synonym of *Aganisia caryae*; n. r. means unregistered]. The name respectfully honours the well known German orchid authority Herr. Gerd Roelke, particularly in appreciation for his contribution to ORAC (now APOR).

Spiesara [Sps.] J.M.H.Shaw **nothogen. nov.** = *Acacallis* Bl. x *Paraphalaenopsis* A.D.Hawkes x *Renanthera* Lour. x *Vandopsis* Pfitzer. (br-gp 9) Named for Simone Spiess of Merritt Island, Florida. This nothogenus accommodates grexes formerly placed under *Edera* [Edc.], now that *Paraphalaenopsis* is recognised for registration as distinct from *Phalaenopsis*.

9 Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: **Dendrobium nayanandii** T.M.Reeve & Renz: **Den. shih-tai** [Kewia Nishida (syn. *Dendrobium shih-tai* variety 3, *shih-tai* van Bollen) x **Epidendrum** **Epidendrum minus** [Kladia **bracteantha** (L.D.Hook.) Seidenf. x *Phai. bracteantha* (L.D.Hook.) Christenson] x **Phalaenopsis** **Phai. minus** (syn. *Phai. minus* (Seidenf.) Christenson) x **Miltotia morelandi** A.Rich. See note below: **Phalaenopsis halaniana** [Tang & Wang] **Phai. hieroglyphica** (Rchb.f.) Sweet (syn. *Phai. luademmaniana* var. *hieroglyphica* Rchb.f.); **Schomburgkia schultzei** Schltr.

CORRECTIONS

Brassalocattleya Reflexión en Primavera was registered as *Reflexión* en Premier by error. Please correct the entry appearing in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1245): 35 (May 2002) and 110(1247): 84 (Sept. 2002).

Clarkeara Mission Accomplished was listed with the incorrect pollen parent by error. Please correct the entry in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1247): 76 (Sept. 2002) to read *Iwanagara* Appleblossom in place of *Rdcm. Apple Blossom*.

Cymbidium Magic Harbor was registered by error as *Cym. Magic Marbor*. Please correct the entry in *SLOH 8th Addendum 1999-2001* p. 142 and in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1228): 246 (July 1999).

Gomadachia was published as a new nothogenus in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1248): 108 (Nov. 2002). Please note that one of the component genera is *Gomesa* R.Br., not "*Gomesia*" as published.

Grexes attributed to Klehm Growers.
The registrant/originator abbreviation Klehm Growers applies to Arnold J. Klehm Gower Inc. However the grexes so designated have been produced personally by Arnold J. Klehm rather than by members of his staff. In recognition of this, A. J. Klehm has requested that all grexes attributed to Klehm Growers be reassigned to Arnold J. Klehm as sole originator and registrant. In accord with his request the registration data base has been modified to indicate that fact.

Phalaenopsis Artquake was published in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1248): 105 (Nov. 2002), with the incorrect seed parent, *Phai. Sweet Memory*. Please change this to read *Phai. Sweet Mystery*.

Porvallia Clare Cangilolosi was published in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1248): 107 (Nov. 2002) with an error in the seed parent genus, which should read *Pigra*, and not *Pila*. Similarly, in the list of species new to registration on p. 109 *Poroglossum* should be changed to read *Poroglossum*.

Nothogenera including Paraphalaenopsis as a component - corrections.

Edera [Edc.] = *Arachnis* x *Phalaenopsis* x *Renanthera* x *Vandopsis*. This genus was overlooked in the review and a new genus *Spiesara* [Sps.] is proposed above to accommodate grexes which are derived from *Arachnis* x *Paraphalaenopsis* x *Renanthera* x *Vandopsis*.

Parandachnis. Unfortunately in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1249): 13 (Jan. 2003) under the entry for the hybrid genus

Parandachnis, the component genus *Vanda* was omitted. The correct version may be found in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1248): 109 (Nov. 2002).

Parotitis versus Parottis.

Due to an error in data entry the nothogenus *Parotitis*, appeared as *Parottis* in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 111(1249): 14 (Jan. 2003). The correct orthography is as originally published in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110(1248): 109 (Nov. 2002).

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Orcreg@rhs.org.uk

REGISTRAR'S NOTES

Iwanagara corrected to *Iwanagara*

The nothogenetic name *Iwanagara* was published with that spelling in *Orchid Review* 68(804): 223 (June 1960) by E. Iwanaga & M. Wreford for hybrids involving *Brassavola* x *Cattleya* x *Dactylochloa* x *Laelia*. According to ICBN Art. H6.4 nothogenetic names of such hybrids are formed by the addition of the suffix -ara to the name of a person. There is no provision in this article to delete or add a vowel between the personal name and the termination -ara. Consequently the form *Iwanagara* is outside the limits allowed by the article and must be corrected to *Iwanagara*. The registration database has been amended accordingly.

Laelia caulescens, *L. crispilabia* and *L. mantiqueirae*.

The data base has been amended to place *Laelia crispilabia* A.Rich. ex Warner, *Sel. Orch. Pl.* 2: t.6 (1865) and *L. mantiqueirae* Pabst ex D.C. Zappi in *Kew Bull.* 50: 424 (1995) in synonymy under *Laelia caulescens* (Lindl.) in *Bot. Reg.* 27 sub t.1 (1841). This has resulted in a change of registered parent for the 6 grexes previously registered with *L. mantiqueirae* as a parent. This synonymy follows Van den Berg & Chase in *Lindleyana* 15(2): 116 (2000).

Miltonia morelana A.Rich. separated from *Milt. spectabilis* Lindl.

In *Lindleyana* 17(3): 122-129 (Sept. 2002) data are presented in favour of recognising *Milt. morelana* at specific rank; formerly it has been treated as *Milt. spectabilis* var. *morelana*. In line with this the following grexes that were registered with *Milt. spectabilis* var. *morelana* as a parent will now be listed with *Milt. morelana* as a parent.

Miltonia Honolulu Spectacular
Odontonia John Fancher
Odontonia Marie Elle
Odontonia Royal Robes
Miltonia Ophelia
Miltonia Rosa Ballerina
Miltonidium Rosa Gosford
Odontonia Elisabeth Baumann
Vuyistekara Shirley Baker

Paphiopedilum lilii - a request for information.

Enquiries have been received concerning this name, which is unknown to both the registrar and Phillip Cribb at Kew. Anyone who can supply a reference for this name or explain its application is invited to e-mail the registrar.

Rhyncholaela locattleya [Ric.] H.C. Jones in *Orch. Rev.* 66(785): 247 (Nov. 1958) = *Cattleya* Lindl. x *Rhyncholaela* Schltr. (br-gp 7). A previously overlooked nothogenus, omitted from the *Handbook*, that came to light while searching for another reference is noted here. Currently it has not been taken up for registration, but would be used if *Rhyncholaela* Schltr. is accepted.

New feature in *Orchid Review*: Registered hybrids of special interest.

Requests to view pictures of the more unusual orchid hybrids are fairly frequently received at the registration office. After registration the slides are sorted and eventually stored at the Wisley Herbarium, where they can be examined by appointment. They are also available for loan from the Keeper of the Herbarium. After discussions with Isobyl La Croix, the editor of the *Orchid Review*, it was decided to introduce a new regular feature in which a few of the more interesting new hybrids would be illustrated in colour, provided that good quality colour images are available. This issue commences with a *Phragmipodium* and *Doridium*.

1999-2001 Addendum to Sanders List - Now Available

This triennial Addendum has been published by the RHS in November 2002 and retails at £45. It is available from RHS Enterprises, RHS Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, UK. (Tel. 01483 211320, Fax. 01483 212447, E-mail: mailorder@rhs.org.uk). The AOS Bookstore, Australian Orchid Foundation and Yoshioka Ueda in Japan also have supplies available. It is not available from the Registration Office.

As this print run is about to sell out at the time of writing, the RHS is considering a second print run. Any Nursery or Society wishing to purchase copies, minimum of 50 at wholesale rates, should place an order immediately with the RHS Publisher (susanen@rhs.org.uk), 80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, UK, in order that the size of the print run may be gauged accurately.

Julian M. H. Shaw, RHS International Orchid Registrar.

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Cattleyas

We now have many autumn flowering cattleyas in flower. Many of our large Bow Bells type and their many hybrids are there for us to enjoy.

When the buds start to emerge from their protective sheaf, place the plant under cover. This will help the plant to show us their blooms without any blemishes.

If plants are overgrown now is the time to divide and repot. use a medium or coarse bark. I find the medium does very well. Don't forget when you repot your plants, to stake the bulbs so as they do not move when you water. If the plants wobble around, you will not get any new roots to take off! A good drench after repotting with AUXINONE® will help to get the new roots in the move.

During autumn, a weekly watering on sunny days will probably be sufficient. Keep your fertiliser programme active. A weekly drench with MERRI-FERT will help your plants to perform.

Keep vigilant on scale populations, if present, spray with ANTI-SCALE® or ECO-OIL® or maybe PEST OIL®.

Watch for bulb rot. If you see a discolouration in the bulb, drench with the new BAN-ROT®. It performs miracles.

Cymbidiums

By the time you read these notes the equinox will have been and gone. This is the time cymbidiums start to put all their effort into flower producing.

Nutrient levels should be rather balanced. Many of us like to keep our eye on the nitrogen and potassium levels. Do not over do either. Nitrogen is needed for the raceme to grow – that is length, substance etc and the potassium is needed for flower development – colour, size, texture etc. Many growers like to fertilise only with potassium nitrate and calcium nitrate. Remember, calcium is needed to produce strength in the flowers, racemes and of course the leaves of the orchid. Remember – be careful what you mix the calcium with! Over the last few years I have found the BIOMIN CALCIUM used monthly seems to do a very good

job for me.

Be careful with your watering during the autumn period, depending upon your climatic area, you may find you will only have to give your plants a good soaking every five to seven days. Water your plants during the morning on a sunny day.

Inspect plants for signs of two-spotted mites. It is easier to control them now than when your plants are in spike. You can use ECO-OIL®, NATRASOAP® and OMITE®. If you are unsure what to use, see one of our experienced growers in your local orchid society or orchid nursery.

It is a good idea to give your plants a good clean up with your favourite fungicide. If you can kill unfriendly fungi spores now, it will save you a lot of problems later on in the season. VIBREX® is showing promise, and could be an ideal general purpose contact fungicide (more on this in a future issue of the A.O.R.).

Clean up under benches, remove weeds, sterilise stakes (if steel), and don't forget to throw a few snail pellets around to keep snails away from the developing flower spikes.

Start to prepare your flowering house ready for your plants when they come into bloom.

Australian Natives

A great early start to autumn this year with some meaningful rain after a long and severe drought. With the return of cooler weather it is easier to get out and do something. This is a good time to clean up in the bushhouse. Remove any dead growths and leaves from plants. Get those weeds out and clean up around the plants and under benches.

Prepare for winter. Every area will have different conditions; even two growers in the same suburb might have different microclimates. Trees provide summer shade but can create cold, dark areas in winter or protection from frost. Your expected minimum temperature will determine what effort you need to protect your native orchids from cold damage. While many natives are called cool growing they will not survive frosts or snow. In the wild they have developed in protected niches where the tem-

perature might get low (low is considered just below 0°C for native orchids) they will not be subjected to frost. Some growers can leave their plants outdoors all year, others use shade-cloth or even need closed greenhouses with heating for plants such as *Dendrobium kingianum*.

Look for plants that failed to thrive this summer. The extra hot conditions will have stressed many, so try to be sure these are where they get more water next year. Rot is unlikely to have been a problem until the start of moist weather so keep an eye open for any signs of decay. Now is not a good time to repot unless it is critical. If you find any dehydrated plants put them aside where you can watch their progress. Water them regularly but don't try to make up for a bad summer by waterlogging them or they will rot and die. Don't let them flower if you can bring yourself to pull developing racemes off, as producing the blooms might be the last thing they do. This is an opportunity to cull weaker plants.

Fertiliser is not so important now as rapid growth has slowed for the year, at least in temperate areas. Some Sarcanthinae may still grow over winter and this will be apparent by the bright green root tips. A small amount of dilute fertiliser may help these.

In the hot house, if you haven't already been sent scurrying to prepare for winter by the sudden change in temperature, get out now and check that the vents close, fix any holes and make sure the heater is working. Remove shading to let in more sunlight, if you need to.

Water in the morning from now on. This gives the plants a chance to dry out before the cold of night. Don't let water sit in the tops of the growths, particularly if they aren't fully mature yet. With the rain you can reduce the frequency of watering but don't forget to check in sealed houses. Reducing the water can help plants survive the cold, but they will dehydrate if left too long.

Deflasking is OK if you have flasks that look as if they will not make it to spring due to overcrowding or lack of media. The risk of dehydration over summer means that many growers would have been avoiding having tender, immature seedlings to care for. With the

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improved conditions, if you can keep them in a protected, warm place over winter, they should be fine. A tray or two could possibly be brought indoors.

There are lots of orchids in bloom over these months. The range from the spectacular, tropical *Dendrobium biggibum*, and *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* to tiny growing Bulbophyllums such as *B. schillerianum*, *B. exiguum*, and unique and intriguing natives such as *D. schneiderae*, *D. bowmannii*, *B. weinhalii*, *B. macphersonii* and *Cadetia* species. The not-so-pleasant *Liparis* species also bloom in autumn. These months also see the return of terrestrial species such as *Corybas*, *Acianthus* and *Pterostylis* for the year.

Paphiopedilum

The days are drawing in, the weather is cooler and the buds are beginning to appear in quantity in the Paph. collection.

Regular – but not too frequent – watering and fertilising should be continued as before. The idea is to prevent the plants from drying out whilst avoiding an almost sodden condition. Fortunately the open nature of bark mixtures allows a fair degree of latitude with watering, but the potting material is breaking down by now and it will hold moisture for longer than it did when fresh. All watering should, by now, be done as early in the day as practicable. Avoid, if possible, watering when the weather is wet – even in the glasshouse.

Shading should be reduced for the winter; this is best done shortly after Anzac Day.

As a general rule the white Paphs, begin to flower around late April, followed by the greens, the reds, the autumn shades and finally the spotted varieties late in the season. Modern hybrids, with their very mixed ancestry, often depart radically from this rule. Many whites, incidentally, do not do well under cold conditions.

If you grow Paphs. for the show bench it is important to avoid crooked or asymmetrical flowers. This is best done by keeping the stems upright and in good light from the beginning. Keep an eye out for buds caught under leaves and take the appropriate action. Whilst the growing stems are too soft to stake within about 50cm of the bud, they can be staked when they are somewhat longer than this. Staking is seldom necessary if the emerging buds are kept in good, even light. It is a good idea to shift plants, as buds are found, to a bright, evenly lit spot where they can be well spaced and, preferably, faced to the north. This area should be well baited for snails and slugs, which seldom damage Paph. plants but have no such compunction concerning the buds and flowers.

A good paph. is more likely to catch the judge's eye if the flower looks at him rather than at the floor. You can train the flower to look slightly upward by allowing it to open with the stem leaning forward about 15 degrees or so. The pot should be put in this position when the bud is about to open and kept there for about a week after the flower has fully opened. The bud and stem must always be vertical when

viewed from the front, otherwise the lip will lean to one side.

I do not advocate any kind of manipulation using cardboard, tissues, paper clips or the like. This invariably produces an unnatural looking flower which an experienced judge can spot at a glance.

Phalaenopsis

Watering: – If weather is very hot and dry then water every morning. In times of heavy or overnight rain it is better to keep plants under a solid roof. As nights become cooler do NOT water late in the afternoon.

Light: – Phalaenopsis will still require up to 90% shade, particularly in the tropics.

Fertiliser: – Continue as for February/March. Do not fertilise dry plants – always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly cycle as follows –

Wk. 1. Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A, Aqua-K, etc.

Wk. 2. Wuxall Foliar or similar.

Wk. 3. Inorganic low nitrogen – as for Wk. 1.

Wk. 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: – Spray with Mancozeb and Kocide every four weeks or alternatively use Ridomil MZ WP. Use a bactericide such as Phytan 20 weekly to help control soft rot.

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum every

four weeks to control scale and insects. If ants are a problem a dose of Lorsban should get rid of them.

Keep a close watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary

Vandaceous

Watering: – Don't allow to dry out. If orchids are in teak baskets or in pots without potting mix, then water thoroughly every morning. In hot dry conditions, a later afternoon misting is also beneficial. If orchids are in potting mix then watering every second day will probably be sufficient with a misting on alternate days.

Light: – Strap leaf vandaeas, ascocendas and other genera with wide leaves require 50% to 70% shade. Semi-terete and other narrow leaf types require less.

Fertiliser: – Continue as for Feb/March. Fertilise weekly, alternating over a four weekly cycle as follows –

Wk. 1. Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A, Flowfeed HP8 or Aqua-K.

Wk. 2. Wuxall Foliar or similar.

Wk. 3. Inorganic low nitrogen – as for Wk. 1.

Wk. 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: Fungicide every six weeks (e.g. Diconil, Ridomil MZ WP or wettable Sulphur).

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects.

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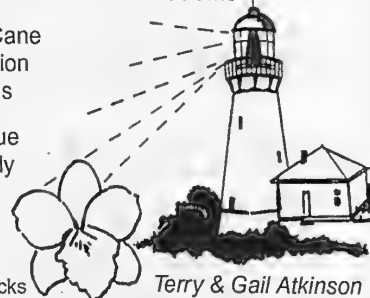
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Commemorative Generic Names for Orchids

By Brian Milligan

Most orchid genera found in nature have descriptive names, usually based upon the Greek language but with Latin endings. For example the genus *Dendrobium* is based upon the Greek *dendron*, meaning tree, and *bios*, meaning life. But a relatively small number of natural orchid genera have been named in honour of botanists, plant collectors or growers who have made a significant impact on orchidology. George Barker, William Brass, John Clowes, William Cattley, John Ross, José Restrepo, Henri Jumelle, José Masdevall and Don Francisco de Angulo are just a few who have been honoured in this way.

The Central American genus *Barkeria* honours the orchid enthusiast George Barker of Birmingham, who was the first to flower the type species, *Barkeria elegans*. William Brass, an eighteenth century botanist who collected in Guinea and South Africa, is honoured by the central American genus *Brassia*, named by Robert Brown.

The genus *Cattleya* honours the English hobby grower William Cattley, who flowered the type species *Cattleya labiata*. Cattley received the orchid in a shipment of ferns from Brazil, planted it and was pleasantly surprised when it produced such large, attractive pink flowers a year or two later. Remember, the genus *Cattleya* is pronounced "KATT-lee-yah", having nothing to do with cows or cattle! The genus *Rossioglossum* was named in honour of J. Ross, who collected orchids in Mexico in the 1830s, while the genus *Miltonia* honours Lord Fitzwilliam Milton, a keen British orchid enthusiast. The curious American genus *Stanhopea* honours Philip Henry, fourth Earl of Stanhope.

Jumellea is a large genus of orchids centred in Madagascar. The name honours Professor Henri Jumelle, a French botanist. The genus

Masdevallia was named by Ruiz and Pavon in honour of a Spanish botanist, José Masdevall, while the genus *Restrepia*, also centred in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, honours the Colombian explorer José E. Restrepo. Finally, the central and south American genus *Anguloa* was named by Ruiz and Pavon in honour of Don Francisco de Angulo, a Spanish naturalist and physician.

Numerous orchid genera were also named after historical or mythical figures. For example, the South African genus *Disa* was named after the mythical Queen Disa, who was delivered to her husband clad only in a fishing net! *Disa uniflora* is the type species, and it is probably significant that the markings on its dorsal sepal resemble the mesh of a fishing net. The European terrestrial genus *Serapias* was named for the sacred bull of Memphis, known as Serapis by the Greeks, while the popular American genus *Laelia* has the same name as one of the Vestal Virgins, whose chief duty was to maintain the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta in ancient Rome.

This article has been confined to those genera, numbering approximately nine hundred, that occur in nature. There are a great many other orchid genera that have been created by man by inter-breeding these natural genera. Some have been given names derived from a combination of their parents names, but most are named after prominent people in the orchid world. *Vuykstekeara*, a trigeneric hybrid between *Odontoglossum*, *Cochlioda* and *Miltonia* that flowered in 1904, was one of the first. It was named after the Belgian Charles Vuyksteke, who pioneered the breeding of intergeneric *Odontoglossum* hybrids a century ago.

Brian Milligan

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Cymbidiums

KING OF THE ORCHIDS

PRESENTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY INC.

Editor's Report

Orchid shows during the 1970's and 80's were very predictable. Growers challenged one another with their cultural prowess and presentation of orchids that ultimately had won the title, "Flavour of the Year". It was not uncommon to see plants like *Cym. Narela* 'Jennifer Gail', *Cym. Ruby Anniversary* 'Pink Surprise', or *Cym. Royale Fare* 'No.5' winning at almost every show. Today, however, all that has changed. Go to a National Cymbidium Orchid Show and be amazed by the number of new, interesting cymbidiums. Stand in front of a Kimberley Orchids display and you would be hard pressed to find a variety that is five years old.

Over the years, a passion for hybridizing, growing, flowering, showing, as well as lauding the virtues of and promoting seedlings in single genus orchid clubs has led me into battle on many occasions. Advice from some of my orchid friends is, "Don't get too carried away about first flowering seedlings – they haven't proven themselves!" Indeed, this advice is well taken. However, may I quickly point out that many awarded orchids have also failed to prove themselves as plants of any real value?

"When is a seedling a seedling, on its first flowering, or on its first showing?" This is an old chestnut that has caused much debate. On this issue, perhaps we could look at a suggestion I made many years ago. Retain the category; Seedling (1st flowering), but add a new category, Hybrid Shown For The First Time (this

would appease growers who don't wish to cheat, but who don't like to show tiny seedlings flowering with just two or three flowers).

I may well be remembered for my quote, "*Growing mericlones on to flowering is about as interesting as watching paint dry!*" For a seedling grower that statement still holds true. Nevertheless, great pleasure is also derived from seeing or flowering well grown older varieties.

Seedlings truly are the gateway to the future. The catch-cry, "Today's Seedlings are Tomorrow's Champions", is irrefutable. Let's forever be grateful for *Cymbidium* hybridists, for they are people with vision and dreams – they don't climb mountains simply to reach the top, they climb mountains to see what's on the other side!

In this issue we bring you a selection of eye-catching cymbidiums from South Australia, as well as that state's Cymbidium of the Year – most are first flowered, or first time shown! The new joint naming rights sponsor for the 2003 National Cymbidium Orchid Show, Fleurijn Orchids – Holland is introduced to readers. The dates for this show and other information is announced by David Allen and Rob Smith clarifies the judging guidelines that will be in effect at the national show, together with a short piece giving insight into the actual process. The potential of *Cym. canaliculatum* is explored and Part One of a look at another Australian species, *Cym. suave* is offered for your interest.

Dean Roesler
Editor

Editorial Panel



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HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Lakemba Chapter Remembrance Hall,
220 Lakemba Street, Lakemba,
Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact

Secretary, Peter Moore,

10 Stephanie Street,

Padstow, N.S.W. 2211

Phone: (02) 9721 0572

President, Geoff LeMame,

Phone: (02) 9449 9648

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

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Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Burnside Community Centre,
401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact

Secretary, Graham Shevlin,

22 Australian Avenue,

Clovelly Park S.A. 5042

Phone: (08) 8276 7652

President, Ray Brady,

Phone: (08) 8254 7136

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month (except January and February)

Benching of plants commences 7.15 p.m.

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Belmont Sports & Recreation Club,
Abermethy Rd, Belmont, W.A.

For further details contact

Secretary, Marilyn Thomas,

17 Broula Road, Kalamunda, WA 6076

Phone: (08) 9293 0524

President, Nado Lenkic

Phone: (08) 9293 3196

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. —

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Mt. Waverley Youth Centre,
Millers Crescent, Mt. Waverley, Victoria.

For further details contact

Secretary, Kevin Brown,

4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149

Phone: (03) 9808 1224

President, Ken West,

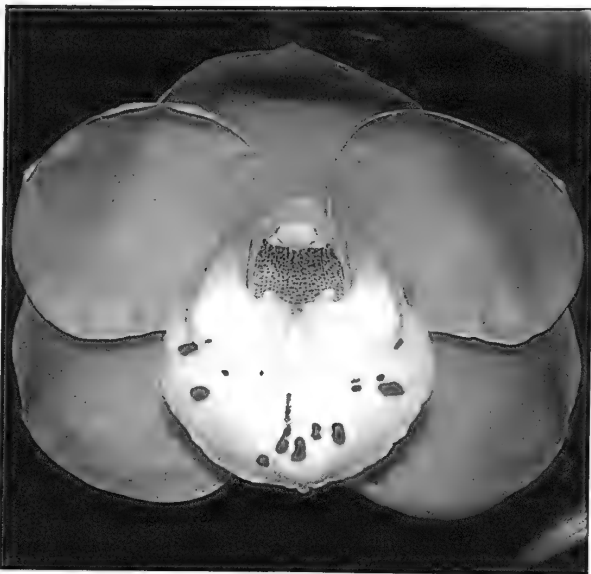
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Eye-catching Cymbidiums from South Australia

Text by Dean Roesler – Photography by John Seidel

Each year new and interesting cymbidiums are seen throughout Australia. More often than not many of these are only seen by a small number of people. Rob Smith covered the eye-catching cymbidiums of his choice from the 2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show held in Port Adelaide, South Australia, in the February/March 2003 issue of AOR.

From the shows and monthly meetings I bring you my selection of eye-catching cymbidiums seen in South Australia during 2002.



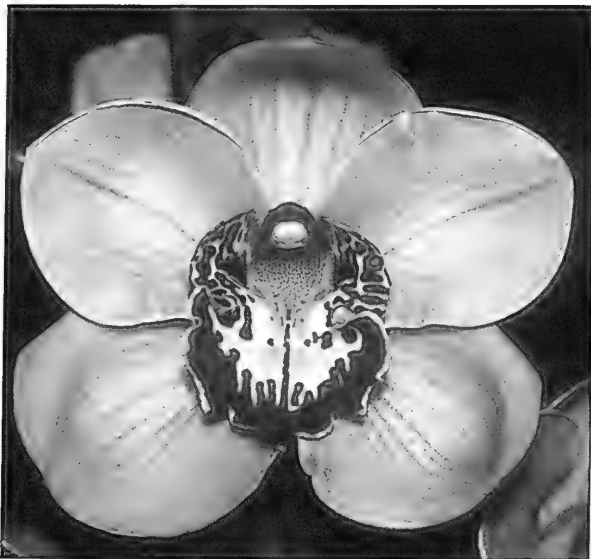
Cym. Kimberley Valley

Cym. Kimberley Valley

This was my choice as one of the most outstanding new seedlings shown in South Australia during the year. I well recall its owner Moss Bray placing it on the show-bench table at the September meeting, heads turned and complimentary remarks could be heard amongst the crowd. Bred by Peter Sunderland of Kimberley Orchids fame, from a crossing of *Cym. Allumination* 'Trus' onto *Cym. Valley Zenith* 'Green Orb', the result is all its hybridiser could hope for. A lovely clean-green standard with a beautiful complimentary lip. It reminded me of another outstanding 'Green Orb' seedling I was privileged to see just days after it had received an Award of Merit, namely, *Cym. Ovens Valley* 'Miranda Joy', unfortunately it went to "*Cymbidium Heaven*".

Cym. (Elegant Valerie x Khan Flame)

An impressive show-bench *Cymbidium* that was a talking point at the 2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show. Owned and shown by Victorian David Wain, who must surely be looking forward to the day when he can display this plant in good



Cym. (Elegant Valerie x Khan Flame)

condition. It carried 13 large standard-size, lilac/pink flowers, with excellent award shape and a dark banded lip that gave an added highlight. Hybridised by Bryants Orchids, this result must almost have achieved the pinnacle of breeding from *Cym. Sylvania* 'Sonnet', a parent Alvin Bryant selected as a cornerstone in Bryants Orchids pink standard line of breeding. *Cym.*



Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Uluru'

Sylvan Star a parent of the *Cym. Elegant Valeries* was line-bred, with 'Sonnet' featured in both parents used to make the cross.

Cym. Julie Hawkes 'Uluru'

Owned by my mate Phil Grech from Bairnsdale, Victoria. 'Uluru' featured in our National Show display and caused favourable comment. It comes from a crossing I made using the tetraploid *Cym. Red Beauty 'Prins Frederika'*. Having seen the variation in colours Vic Haskard produced in the original triploid cross, the tetraploid version has not disappointed. Yellow, orange and apricot coloured flowers have dominated, many with good shape and lovely contrasting lips.

Cym. (Bold Valley x President Gorbechev)

A delightful small standard-size *Cymbidium* (both parents are

standard-size) which under the rules last year found itself being judged unfairly against the real intermediate type cymbidiums, because it measured fractionally under 90mm. Owned by Wayne Baylis and bred by Valley Orchids, this soft, even, pink coloured flower featured a classic white lip and thin red band, set off by a border of pink which was the same colour as the segments. It had many admirers.

Cym. Sarah Jean 'Snow'

Owned by Vic Haskard, 'Snow' was the Grand Champion at the 2002 Winter Show of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia. Not a new *Cymbidium* by any means, in fact 2003 marks the 30th anniversary since the registration of the cross. The *Cym. Sarah Jean* cross was one of more than 100 crosses made by the late Dr R Vandyke of Ingleburn, NSW that were

The South Australian 2002 Cymbidium of the Year

Members of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia (CCSA) chose *Cym. Ruby Valley 'Hooly Dooly'* as their 2002 Cymbidium of the Year. A new method for selecting the winner was successfully trialed. The club's judging panel selected plants eligible for the award. Members were then asked to make their choice in a three round elimination series. After plants were eliminated in the early rounds, the winner was selected from the three remaining final round contenders.

Congratulations go to its very happy owner, Alec Canala, who deserves some good luck after surviving serious and life threatening illness during a period from 1996-98.

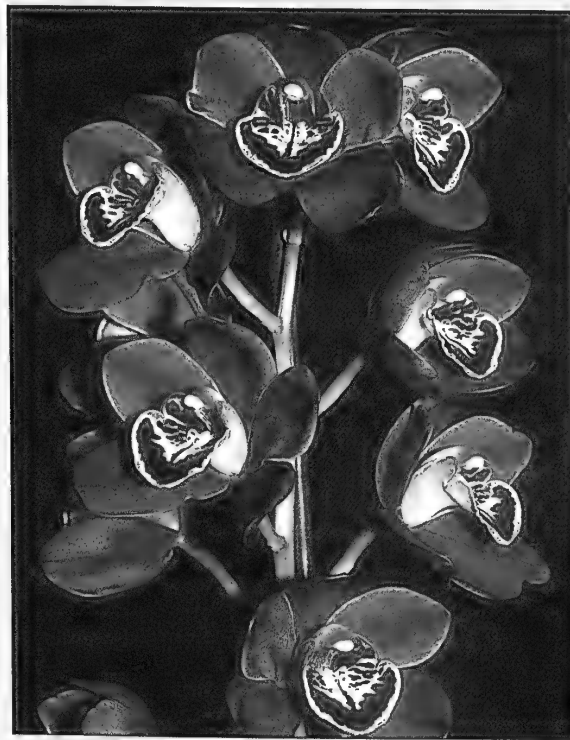
Cym. Ruby Valley 'Hooly Dooly' is a magnificent, rich, dark-red intermediate, with an outstanding lip in clean-white with an extremely dark band on the distal end and with similar dark markings extending down the side lobes to the base of the column. Added features highlighting the flowers are broad white edging on the lips, and white pollen caps. The single upright spike carried 14 flowers.

At the 2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show held in Port Adelaide, 'Hooly Dooly' was judged to be the Champion Seedling of the show, as well as receiving a Highly Commended Certificate with a total of 78.0 points.

Cym. Ruby Valley 'Stephen John', a sibling from the same cross also achieved high honors for Alec at the 1999 National Cymbidium Orchid Show held in Adelaide, where it was Champion Intermediate Seedling and received a Commendation for Excellence from the CCSA.

Deane Mills Orchids hybridized the *Cym. Ruby Valley* grex, using *Cym. (Valley Regent x Ruby Eyes)*, Alec registered the cross in 2001.

Alec, who lives in Modbury, commenced growing cymbidiums in 1985 after receiving encouragement from his uncle Phil. Now a very enthusiastic grower, he feels that he is just beginning to master cultural techniques. He pots large plants into a mixture of 5 parts of 15mm pinebark, 1/2 part sand, 1/2 part marble chips and 1/2 part shellgrit. Similar proportions are used in a mix used for the smaller plants - however, the 15mm pinebark is replaced by a finer (pulverized) pinebark.



Cym. Ruby Valley 'Hooly Dooly' HCC/ACS

Footnote: Alec was unable to attend to his plants properly over an extended period of time during his illness. Plants, which should have flowered years earlier, have in many instances taken much longer to flower than they would have normally. Perhaps there is a lesson here for us all - give those struggling plants a little loving care and attention and they might just happen to reward you!



Cym. (Bold Valley x President Gorbechev)

purchased by Valley Orchids. The charisma of this grex never ceases to amaze me and highlights the popularity of the small, pendulous miniature *Cymbidium*, especially when shown as a specimen plant.

***Cym.* (Valley Splash x Valley Regent)**

This is a lovely result from the crossing of *Cym.* Valley Splash 'Awesome' with *Cym.* Valley Regent 'Drumbeat'. It was bred by Valley Orchids and shown by Moss Bray. A good shaped

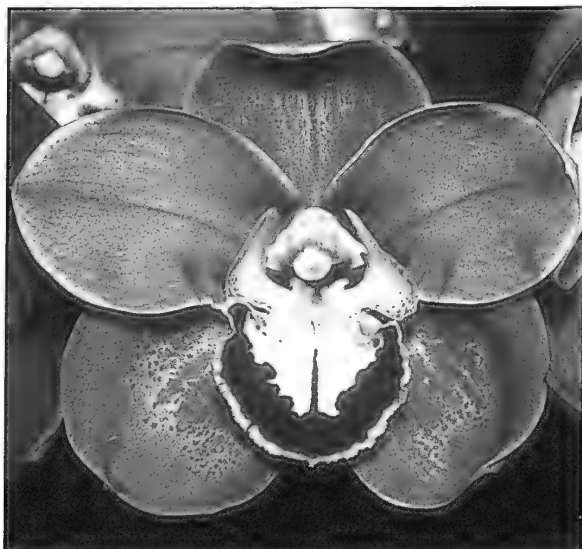


Cym. Sarah Jean 'Snow'

standard it featured unusual plum/pink coloured segments that displayed a darker colour radiating out from their base. It also featured a classical eye-catching lip – white, with a bold dark burgundy band.

***Cym.* Mem. Merv Dunn 'Golden Girl'**

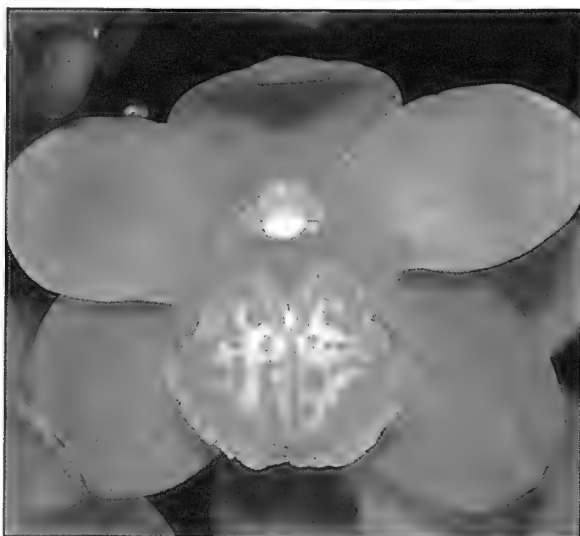
This is one of the Merv Dunn's, not previously seen by the public. Bred and shown by Valley Orchids, 'Golden Girl' is a rich-yellow, pure colour featuring a wide "frilly" lip that stands out like a beacon. This cross was made using *Cym.* Sleeping Nymph 'Sweet Dream' as the pollen parent and *Cym.* Sleeping Ransom 'Blazing Gold' as the pod parent – it produced the yellow Merv Dunns. The grex was also made using a variety of Sleeping Nymphs and Sleeping Ransoms – hence the variation in colours that have appeared, white, cream, yellow and green/yellow.



Cym. (Valley Splash x Valley Regent)

***Cym.* (Rap Dancer x Via Del Playa) 'Cambridge Dancer'**

A most attractive and "lively" pink intermediate owned by Elmore and Pam Leske. On each occasion they have shown the plant I have been drawn to its eye-catching features – good



Cym. Mem. Merv Dunn 'Golden Girl'

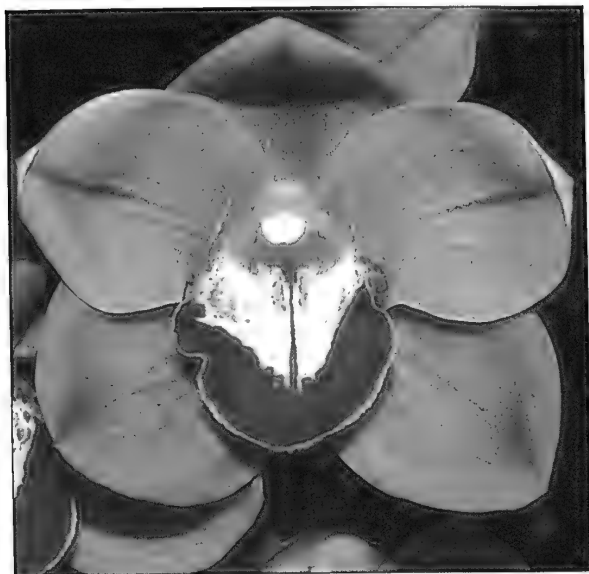


Cym. (Rap Dancer x Via Del Playa) 'Cambridge Dancer'

colour and a very attractive banded lip, no doubt influenced by its double dose of *Cym.* Rincon genes obtained from its *Cym.* Via Del Playa parentage.

Cym. Hazel Fay

This plant demonstrates the general characteristics as well as the domination *Cym.* Mighty Mouse 'Minnie' usually displays



Cym. Hazel Fay

in its crosses. Hybridised by Geyserland Orchids using *Cym.* Karen and *Cym.* Mighty Mouse. Owned and shown by Moss Bray, this unusual coloured standard-size *Cymbidium* with its dramatic lip is a colour that never fails to attract the general public's attention. It also highlights the importance of the lip, which is the heart of the flower.

Cym. (Lerwick x Valley Vapour)

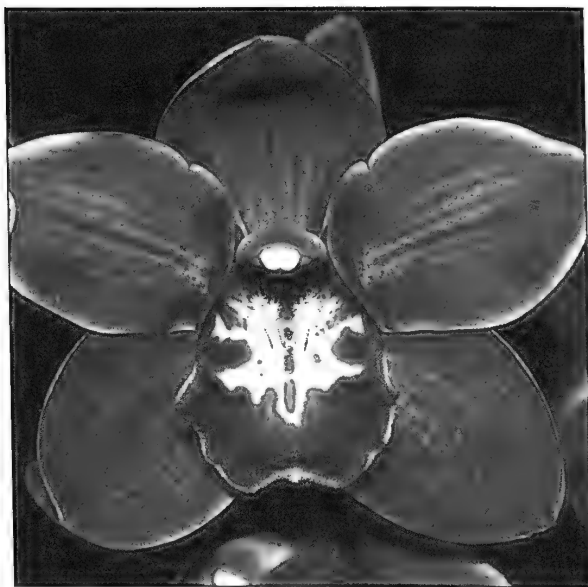
Over the years I've used *Cym.* Lerwick 'Leanne Crickmar' (alias 'Leanne Marie') in a number of intermediate crosses. It has been a good parent, although not without its faults – it often passes on its large foliage to its progeny, as well as uneven lip markings. However, this flower had much to please the eye. The white segments were lightly brushed with burgundy on their distal ends. Owned by Vic Haskard I believe this is one of the very first *Cym.* Valley Vapour 'Pastel Jewel' seedlings to flowered.



Cym. (Lerwick x Valley Vapour)

Cym. (Regal Fire x Red Valley)

John and Mary Harris and Wayne Baylis displayed a small group of these intermediate seedlings in last year's Spring Show held at West Lakes. The small plants give promise of



Cym. (Regal Fire x Red Valley)



Cym. Strath Beauty 'Josephine'

good things to come, as both John and Wayne have more to flower in the future. The cross, made by John, was influenced by progeny flowered from the only previous cross using Wayne's *Cym.* (Hove x Winter Fire) 'Sandy Lou' (now registered as *Cym. Regal Fire*), on to *Cym. Valley Regent* 'Razzamatazz'. I'm tipping that 'Sandy Lou' will be a great parent and that it will produce excellent show-bench as well as pot-plant progeny!

Cym. Strath Beauty 'Josephine'

A delightful cream, standard-size show-bench type *Cymbidium* owned by Wayne Thomas. It won Champion 2nd Division Cymbidium in last years Spring Show. Pastel coloured cymbidiums too can be eye-catching! 'Josephine' displayed a prominent band of red on the distal end of the lip, which stood out against the paler coloured segments. Tom Burian hybridized the cross using the parents *Cym.* (Laura Arda x Chocolada).

Dean Roesler
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"Little Aussie Beauties"

A look at *Cymbidium suave* hybrids

Part 1

By Dean Roesler

In the following series of articles we will take an in-depth look at the hybrids derived from breeding done with the Australian species *Cym. suave*. The uniqueness of their beauty will soon become obvious and I trust you will enjoy learning about these "Little Aussie Beauties" as much as I have.

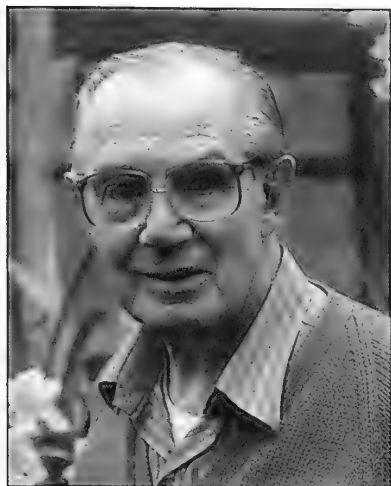
The memories of my trips to the south-eastern New South Wales coastal town of Bermagui to visit the late Dr Miles Seton have been well documented in the past. However, reference to Miles during this series of articles will be frequent, for he almost single handedly pioneered the breeding done with *Cym. suave*, until the time of his passing in 1996.

Little Aussie Beauties

An appropriate name indeed to describe these little gems bred from the smallest of all the *Cymbidium* species with flowers measuring just 20mm to 25mm across their widest extreme. I always find it intriguing that Miles gave genuine Australian names to some of his *Cym. suave* hybrids, names such as Jumbuck, Piccaninny, Bunyip, Koala and Wallaby.



Cym. Koala 'Cuddles'



Dr Miles Seton

Cym. Koala (Fiona x *suave*)

The Koala's flower in a range of colours from cream to yellow through to tan and reddish/brown, with one delightful little beauty being a pale orange in colour. One would have to say that this cross did produce a very different result to most of the *Cym. suave* hybrids that I have seen. This I believe was due to the influence of *Cym. Fiona*.

Family Tree

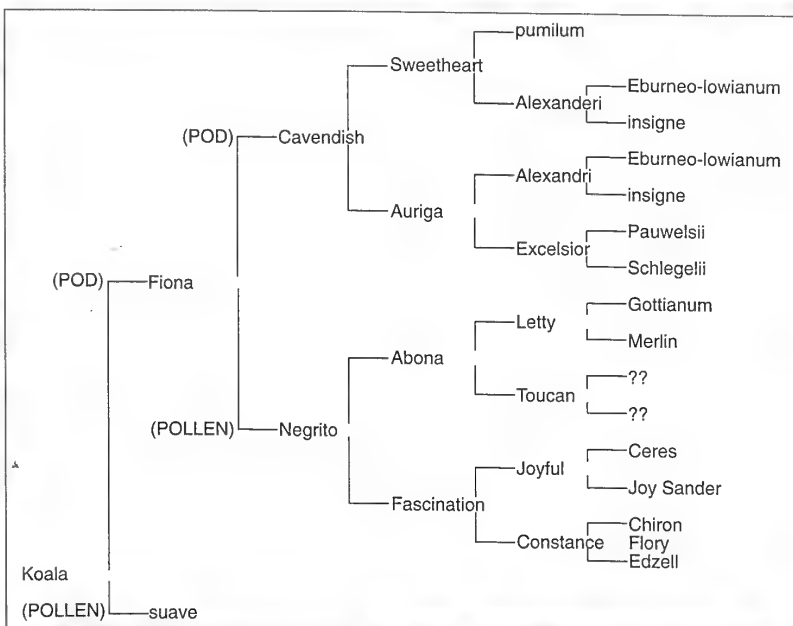
A look at the family tree chart shows us that Miles used one of his hybrids in the *Cym. Koala* cross. Unfortunately very few people ever saw his orchids, I do however, recall the plant in question. The *Cym. Fiona* that Miles used was an intermediate with good shape; yellow, with a tinge of red/brown brushing on the segments and a spotted lip. No doubt the yellow came from the parent *Cym. Cavendish*, while the other parent used was the small red standard *Cym. Negrito* 'Cherry Ripe' - which probably accounts for the brushing on the segments.

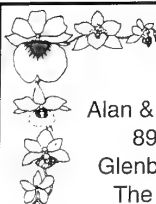
A Spotted Koala!

On one visit to Bermagui I vividly recall seeing a dramatically spotted *Cym. Koala*, and although I have video footage of it I did not see it again. The flowers were best described as polychrome in colour - the background being a creamy/white, with a greyed/pink overlay, large dark burgundy spots covered all the segments including the lip, which was the same colour as the segments.

Cym. Koala 'Cuddles'

This is one of my favourite *Cym. suave* hybrids. It possesses great charm and eye appeal. Arching spikes carry 10 to 16 yellow miniature flowers that display all the

*Cym. Koala* 'Kid'*Cym. Koala* 'Smokey'



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CYMBIDIUMS AUSTRALIA



Cym. Koala 'Tiddlywinks'

charisma associated with these hybrids. Many have quite open star-shaped flowers, however, the form of 'Cuddles' is well balanced and would rate highly when compared with other miniature cymbidiums.

different Koalas have been included. These will demonstrate the range of colours and very different shapes that have come from the grex. Part 2 will see the continuation of the Koalas, including an awarded variety!

Variations

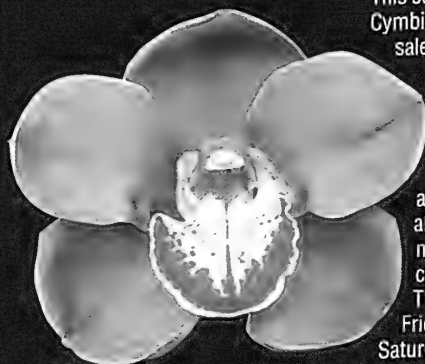
In Part 1 of this series, pictures of four

Dean Roesler
20 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, SA 5118

BRYANTS ORCHIDS - *Where parentage is important*

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Flowering Plants For Sale



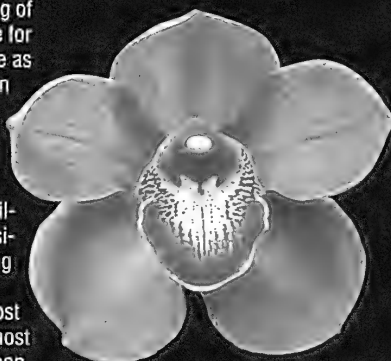
Flaming Pepper 'Kahlua'

This season we will have a huge range flowering of Cymbidium seedlings and mericlones available for sale to nursery visitors. Prices from as little as

\$10 up to very expensive. Pictured are an example of two of the better seedlings that we sold last season.

There is still a good selection of seedlings in com-pots and there is also a limited number of seedling flasks available. Send a stamped self addressed business envelope for a copy of our seedling com-pot / single clone list or flask list.

The Nursery will be open to visitors on most Fridays between 9am and 3pm and most Saturday mornings between 9am and 12 noon. We are closed to visitors at all other times. Ring before visiting to check if open.



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2003 National Cymbidium Orchid Show

Fleurijn Orchids

Joint Naming Rights Sponsor

The Australian Cymbidium Society and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria are happy to announce that, once again, Leon and Wim Van Rijn of Fleurijn Orchids from Holland have agreed to be joint naming rights sponsors for the 2002 National Cymbidium Orchid Show.

Many readers and exhibitors at national *Cymbidium* shows would have had the opportunity to know Leon Van Rijn by now as he's been an annual visitor to Australia during our *Cymbidium* season for a number of years. I well remember my first meeting with Leon three years ago when he kindly agreed to an interview about his nursery and commercial *Cymbidium* growing operation in Holland. As with many Europeans, Leon spoke with a good command of English, which was just as well as between Dean, Noe and myself our combined knowledge of Dutch, wouldn't have gotten as far as even saying hello! During the hour or so we talked I couldn't help but get the impression that not only was Leon enjoying his visit to Australia, he also had a real love of cymbidiums and a desire to see the genus develop and improve, and was genuinely impressed by the flowers he'd seen at Australian nurseries and shows.

While the Fleurijn Orchids interest in Australia obviously has a commercial basis (the nursery is, after all, Leon and Wim's livelihood), Leon has developed quite a soft spot for Australia and has a level of interest beyond any commercial consideration. Along with a commitment to sponsor our annual national *Cymbidium* show in 2003 and future years, and the separate sponsorship of Fleurijn's special cut flower class, Leon is also Patron of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia. I get the feeling, when speaking to Leon, that he regards we Australian *Cymbidium* enthusiasts as being very lucky ... we have a great climate, access to a wide range of quality plants from numerous hybridisers and nurseries, and a club and show scene unknown in Holland.

Because Leon is a *Cymbidium* lover as well as a commercial grower he was keen to initiate his special cut flower class, not only to possibly discover plants which may suit his nursery's requirements, but because he believes that with greater

emphasis on the desirable traits of floriferousness, multi-spiking abilities, vigour and fast maturation, those traits may, over time, flow on to show type cymbidiums to a greater extent than at present. Ultimately, Leon sees that as a way of providing *Cymbidium* enthusiasts with better cymbidiums. Leon is well aware that a number of Australian hybridisers do breed for those results and that some have had considerable success, but he feels that to date those desirable traits haven't been fully appreciated by enthusiasts and show growers.

Fleurijn Orchids has had a long business relationship with Australian nurseries and hybridisers, notably South Australia's Valley Orchids, and many Australian-bred cymbidiums are grown in Fleurijn's glass houses. Over recent years, due to Leon's personal visits to our shows and nurseries, a number of new cultivars are being trialed back at Fleurijn Orchids in Holland after being discovered in the show displays and orchid houses of hobby growers as well as those of commercial nurseries with a number of growers entering into commercial agreements with Fleurijn Orchids.

Fleurijn Special Cut Flower Type Class

Following the introduction of this special class at the 2002 National Cymbidium Show in Port Adelaide, the Australian Cymbidium Society has agreed to the regular inclusion of this innovative class sponsored by Leon and Wim Van Rijn's Fleurijn Orchids.

After discussion with Leon it has been agreed to provide further explanation as to the type of *Cymbidium* Leon is looking for as it was felt that perhaps some growers were unsure as to whether orchids in their possession would meet requirements. The class is specific to standard (large flower) types with an emphasis on fast maturation, vigour and floriferousness. Show or award shape is not an advantage, although it isn't objected to, while basically flat flowers, which hold their shape and are well spaced on the stem, are preferred. Tall, strong stems with essentially upright habit are preferred and the stem should have good length before the first flower is reached. Colours and markings should be clear and defined.

While a number of growers focused on the listed requirement that eligible plants should be capable of producing several inflorescences with 15-plus blooms per inflorescence three years from flask, Leon points out that this sort of performance is what he would hope for with the plant growing under controlled conditions in a modern Dutch commercial nursery and is not what would be expected under average Australian shade house conditions. Although, if you have a plant which already meets such requirements Leon would certainly be keen to see it!

At the 2003 National Cymbidium Orchid Show this class will be a nominated class to ensure that all plants which exhibitors wish to have considered are viewed by Leon and his assistants. Remember also, that plants nominated must be wholly in the possession of the exhibitor to be eligible.

Leon has expressed the hope that through sponsoring this class that a positive emphasis might develop in relation to the attributes of vigour, spiking properties and floriferousness, etc, to a larger extent than currently exists and that not only will commercial cut flower type breeding in Australia benefit, but a flow-on will occur which further introduces these traits into award, show and hobby-type large flowered cymbidiums.

Rob Smith
ACS Secretary

2003 CYMBIDIUM CATALOGUE



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2003 National Cymbidium Orchid Show
 held in conjunction with the
Australian Cymbidium Orchid Festival
13th and 14th September 2003



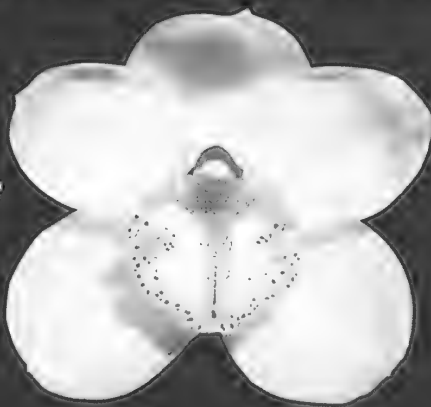
Ararat Town Hall.

The 2003 National Cymbidium Orchid Show is presented by the Australian Cymbidium Society and is sponsored by Ararat Rural City Council, Fleurijn Orchids-Holland and Van Schaiks BIO-GRO. The Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria will host the show this year and it will be incorporated into their annual Ararat Australian Cymbidium Orchid Festival. The event will be held in the Arts Activity Centre of the Ararat Town Hall on the weekend of the 13th and 14th September 2003. Ararat has played host to an annual major *Cymbidium* event since 1996 and was the host of the inaugural National Cymbidium Orchid Show. Ararat will again be host to the largest spring showing of cymbidiums in 2003.

The Show Schedule includes 11 champion classes and 21 display prizes, with 105 individual classes offered to exhibitors. A special area that the show will promote is that of *Cymbidium* seedling. There are 12 individual classes for seedlings and three champion seedling prizes. The National Show Schedule has seen a number of changes this year, with new and innovative classes being added and an increase in the number of display prizes to be awarded. Recognition of new hybrids, via the seedling classes, provides an important extra encouragement to both hybridisers and seedling growers. The seedling classes provide growers and exhibitors with a preview of what may become the show winners and wanted mericlones of the future. A special seedling **cut flower type** prize, which has been sponsored by Fleurijn Orchids-Holland, is also included in the show schedule. For this prize, show or award shape is not an advantage, although it isn't objected to, while basically flat flowers that hold their shape and are well spaced on the stem are preferred. Tall, strong stems with essentially upright habit are preferred and the stem should have a good length before the first flower is reached. Colours and markings should be clear and defined. Prize amounts of **1st - \$500.00, 2nd - \$250.00 and 3rd - \$100.00** are on offer for this special class. Further information concerning this special class is provided in the feature on Fleurijn Orchids

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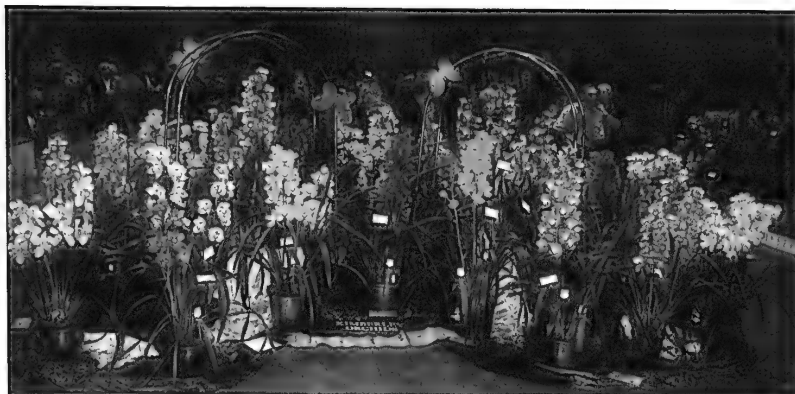
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The beauty and spectacle is the hallmark of the many displays of massed cymbidiums on view at *Cymbidium* shows such as the National Cymbidium Orchid Show.

elsewhere in this issue. This is the largest show schedule offered for a single genus anywhere in the world and, as well as the show schedule prize money, all display stands that meet the show committee's requirements receive cash bonuses.

One of the many highlights of a national show are the varied and imaginative displays set up by many of the exhibitors. Competition is keen in the display area with a number of innovative displays being produced each year. **More display prizes** have been allocated this year to encourage exhibitors in this area of the show. A number of changes to the display section of the show schedule have occurred, with the number of display prizes increasing in 2003. Twenty-one display prizes will be awarded at the show. In 2002 we saw 28 displays presented at the Adelaide National Cymbidium Show, ranging from 2m x 2m up to 4m x 3m, with many of the exhibitors incorporating themes into their displays. The incorporation of themes into displays provides an

extra visual impact to the show and, while the cymbidiums are the vocal point and stars of the show, the spectacle and sheer hard work attached to the theme displays provide another aspect that is always appreciated by exhibitors, guests and visitors. This hard work by these exhibitors has been recognised by the ACS & COSV and by increasing the number of display prizes we hope to attract and encourage more exhibitors to create their own display at Ararat.

The *Cymbidium* orchid is at its most colourful in the spring and the Ararat Town Hall will be transformed into a floral extravaganza on this weekend in September. The Town Hall, built in 1898, presents a venue with an environment and majesty worthy of cymbidiums. This is the place to be for all *Cymbidium* enthusiasts on the weekend of 13th and 14th September 2003!

David Allen
Show Manager



Quality *Cymbidium* seedlings such as this will feature at the 2003 National Cymbidium Show.

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Australian Cymbidium Society

Judging Guidelines

In most cases, the establishment of specialist *Cymbidium* clubs in Australia saw those clubs, once formed, attempt to address the judging of cymbidiums in a more detailed manner than the system and guidelines formulated by multi-genera (general orchid) clubs and bodies.

As in the case of other single genera or specialist clubs and organisations such as TAPS (paphiopedilums) or ANOS (Australian natives), *Cymbidium* clubs, due to their concentration on a single genera and the level of experience and expertise available within their ranks, saw the opportunity to more fully address the judging and recognition of their chosen genera at a depth that multi-genera organisations possibly could not.

After much work and cooperation between the state *Cymbidium* clubs, undertaken through the national body, the Australian Cymbidium Society, a national show schedule, judging handbook and awards system was established and came into effect in 2001.

To provide *Cymbidium* club members and national show exhibitors with a clearer understanding of the values deemed desirable in cymbidiums, as judged at national shows and for ACS national awards, the ACS guidelines are published here.

While it is apparent that quality of flower and colour are major factors considered desirable in cymbidiums, emphasis is also placed on floral display, spike habit and those features, and the balance between them, which go to make a superior and harmonious display – what could conceivably be called innate beauty alongside the traditional values of sophisticated

form, equal to or beyond the current benchmarks ■

Rob Smith
ACS Secretary

ACS PRINCIPLES OF JUDGING

(A) The aim of ACS judging is to recognise and reward quality in cymbidiums (or their culture, where applicable) in accordance with ACS judging philosophy. These principles simplify judging practice and should provide a uniform and credible approach, regardless of the *Cymbidium* type.

(B) The approach to all judging is by **objective appreciation**. Appropriate values may be assigned to the various features of the flower and plant to aid this assessment. For training and future reference, **values** will be assigned to each of the following **features** for all cymbidiums.

(C) These **features** are: **Shape & Substance; Colour & Texture; Habit & Arrangement; and, Size of Flower & Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant.**

(D) **Features and their evaluation:** In those exhibits where the flower quality predominates, but where the overall display is also important, values will be assigned to the following features in the ratio 30:30:10:30. Large Flowered Type cymbidiums must have a minimum of seven (7) fully open flowers. In those exhibits where the overall display predominates (Intermediate Type and Miniature

Type) values will be assigned in the ratio 25:25:25:25.

(E) The above features are defined as follows:

Shape & Substance (30/25) –The flower should exhibit superior form and spatial arrangement. All shapes from circular in outline to those exhibiting characteristics of background species are acceptable. The flower should be zygomorphic. Excessive hooding, cupping, furling, reflexing and twisting are undesirable unless they are natural features. The flowers should have sufficient substance to maintain its shape.

Colour & Texture (30/25) –Colour includes white and any other colour or combinations of colours. It should be clear, fresh and glistening. All markings and shadings should be evenly distributed and clearly defined. Flowers should be without major blemish.

Habit & Arrangement (10/25) –The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the inflorescence(s) with minimal staking and tying. It should not be bent or twisted. The flowers should be evenly displayed with minimal overlapping and should, preferably, stand clear of the foliage.

Size of Flower & Floriferousness of Inflorescence and Plant (30/25) –The size and number of flowers should be appropriate to the hybrid or species under consideration. The plant should be well presented. The floral display should be proportional to its size.

(F) The available quality awards are **First Class Certificate (FCC), Award of Merit (AM), Highly Commended Certificate (HCC), Certificate of Botanical Merit (CBM), and Award of Quality (AQ)**. To receive an FCC an exhibit must receive at least 85%. To receive an AM an exhibit must receive at least 80%. To receive an HCC an exhibit must receive at least 75%. A CBM is an award conferred only once to a species or natural hybrid that is well established and flowering and is rare in cultivation. An AQ is available for at least five (5) superior siblings of the one grex raised from a single seed capsule by the same grower and shown together with at least one of them receiving a quality award. ■

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Growing *Cym. canaliculatum*

Text and photography by Rob Smith

As one of the three unique Australian *Cymbidium* species *Cym. canaliculatum* deserves a special place among *Cymbidium* species, not simply because it's native to Australia, but because it is unique in terms of the climactic conditions it will grow under and its possible potential as a contributor to new and different *Cymbidium* hybrids. Leaving the possible breeding potential aside for now, the uniqueness of the environmental conditions *Cym. canaliculatum* has evolved to thrive in are worth looking at, especially as it's generally un-*Cymbidium*-like natural environment is, conversely, the reason many growers find this species a less-than-successful subject for general culture.

Most of you probably know something of the natural range of *Cym. canaliculatum* so I'll be brief here. It can be found growing from the Kimberley Ranges in northern Western Australia, through the Northern Territory, and down through Queensland and into New South Wales, but isn't a species of the coastal fringe, or rain forests, having adapted to cope with the extreme conditions of more inland regions - summer wet season conditions followed by six months or more of virtually no rainfall at all, searing temperatures to 40°C and higher, and winter night time minimums close to, or reaching, 0°C are common. Shade is often minimal or non-existent for *Cym. canaliculatum*.

Keith Skaines of Ballina in northern New South Wales is a grower of native orchids who knows the species *Cym. canaliculatum* well, grows many varieties, and has visited many parts of its natural habitat throughout northern Australia, and I thank Keith for some of his observations made in the field and noted here. Keith has observed *Cym. canaliculatum* thriving in areas where night time minimums hover around 0°C every night in winter and frosts occur, but the frosts are "dry" as humidity is so low at that time of the year. While rain may not fall for months in *Cym. canaliculatum*'s natural environment, heavy dew will often collect around dawn and this species distinctive channelled leaves direct the available moisture to the plant's extensive root system which penetrates deep into the rotting heart wood of the host *Eucalypt* trees it grows on.

While not suggesting that successful



A group of *Cym. canaliculatum* plants and struck backbulbs, including *Cym. canaliculatum* 'Cordovan'.

culture of this species depends upon duplicating its natural environment (a task that's virtually impossible), how and where the species grows in nature point to

factors that need to be considered if it is to be grown successfully. Keith grows his plants high up near the roof of his orchid house where they get maximum light and



Cym. canaliculatum 'Cordovan' a form intermediate in colour between the type form and the variety 'Sparkesii'.



Cym. canaliculatum 'Gavra' a fine form of the type species resulting from a sibling cross of two good clones.

also considerable temperatures. In Keith's experience, temperatures in the 40's and even higher have no detrimental effects and our own experiences with growing this species, both in Whyalla in South Australia and also in Victoria, support his observations. We've had vigorous healthy growth from *Cym. canaliculatum* with profuse flowerings from a plant left in a flowering house under a clear fibreglass roof all summer in Whyalla, where temperatures in the mid-40's are common in summer (heaven knows how high they got under a fibreglass roof!). I'm not recommending such treatment, but it does indicate the type of conditions, which prove successful with this species.

Our "normal" growing conditions for *Cym. canaliculatum* are to keep the plants where they get maximum light and air movement in our plastic-covered tunnel house. Watering is quite heavy in summer and drastically reduced in winter, with just enough water given to stop the mix drying out. In our current mix of eight parts pine bark, one part cocopeat, one part canunda shell and one part rotting heart wood or red gum chips, the plants are watered every two days in summer, once a week in spring and autumn, and about once every two

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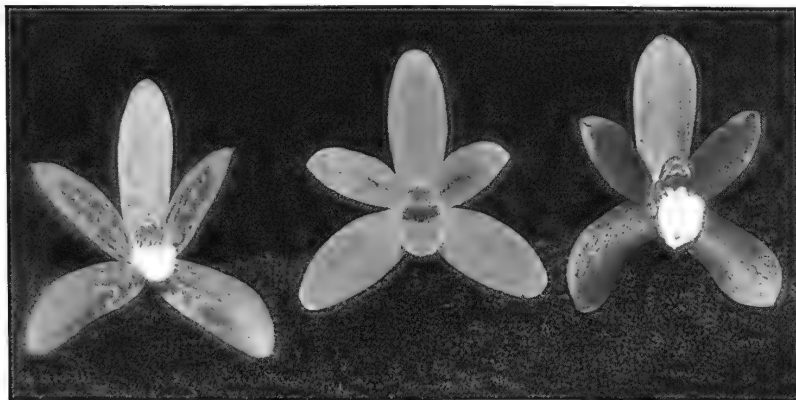
weeks in winter. Keith Skaines tells me he prefers a more moisture-retentive mix using commercial *Cymbidium* mix containing peat moss, to which he adds the locally available macadamia nut husks. Keith waters once a week in summer and once a month in winter. He never re-pots until the plants are breaking their pots and believes he gets better flowerings growing them this way. We ourselves have also found that when plants reach a pot-bound state the flowerings are better. As to feeding, Keith adds fowl manure to his mix and gives no other fertiliser. We add a small amount of Hoof & Horn to our mix and feed through our watering system about once a fortnight in summer and not at all in winter, with the fertiliser strength at about one quarter of that recommended on the packet.

In general, *Cym. canaliculatum* is not a demanding subject for pot culture as long as it's not treated as a "normal" *Cymbidium*. Give it lots of light, don't worry about the heat (within reason), water heavily in summer and sparingly in winter, and feed moderately. Pests are rarely a problem with this species and various rots, etcetera, will probably only occur if you keep the plants too wet in winter. Cold is okay, but cold and wet will give problems. If you've tried growing *Cym. canaliculatum* before and had less-than-successful results by keeping it as part of your collection, consider taking a second look at this unique species and find the most inhospitable (in normal *Cymbidium* terms that is) part of your orchid house in the sunniest, warmest spot and give it another try. You might be pleasantly surprised with the results.

Again, in general, two forms of *Cym. canaliculatum* are available in the type



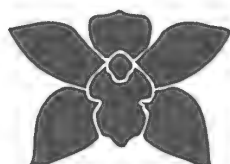
Cym. canaliculatum 'Gavra' a large and heavily marked form of the type species.



Individual flowers of *Cym. canaliculatum* 'Gavra' and 'Cordovan' with a fine form of *Cym. suave* 'Aranen' in the centre.



Cym. Little Beauty 'Boral Prudence' a *Cym. canaliculatum* hybrid using *Cym. Cricket* as the pod parent.



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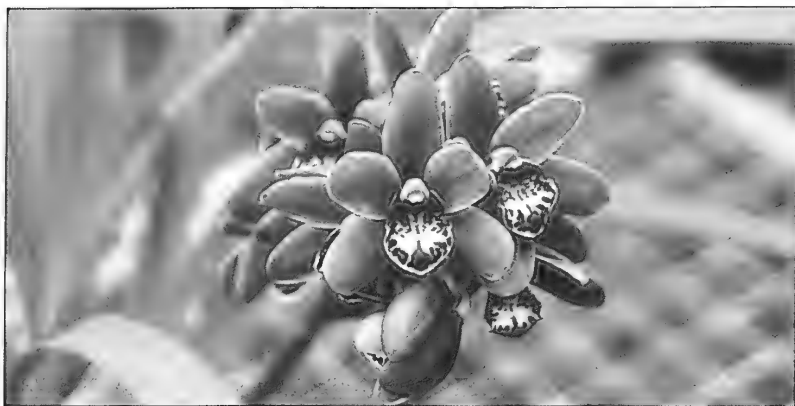
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Cym. Australian Dream 'Midnight Embers' = (*canaliculatum* x Ann Miller).



Cym. (Ygraine x *canaliculatum*) 'Gift' a different hybrid bred from the green/yellow type form and an old yellow-coloured hybrid, which points to the potential of *Cym. canaliculatum* to produce colours other than dark reds and browns.



Cym. (*canaliculatum* x *parishii*) a primary hybrid also showing the potential of *Cym. canaliculatum* as a parent with the potential to produce spotted, light coloured offspring.

form which produces green to yellow blooms spotted with red/brown over the petals and sepals and has a white labellum sparsely spotted with red – and the variety 'Sparkesii' which has flowers coloured a solid dark red with a white labellum more heavily spotted in red. In the wild, and to a limited extent in culture, a virtually endless variety of colour forms are available from concolour/pure colour forms in white, yellow and green, to shades of red and pink. In fact, *Cym. canaliculatum* seems to encompass all colours, except blue! In some parts of its natural range, plants carrying varied coloured blooms may be found within metres of each other. How stable these colour forms may be in breeding terms would make an interesting project for someone if they could build up a collection from pieces which have been introduced into culture, particularly among the apparently pure colour forms, to establish if they are true pure colour strains or merely concolour variants which will revert to type when bred with.

In hybridising terms, the potential of *Cym. canaliculatum* has hardly had the surface scratched up to this point. Most of the hybridising to date has centred on the use of the variety 'Sparkesii' due to its extremely dark colour. Some of the resultant grexes produced have certainly exhibited very, very dark almost vinicoloured flowers. I'm sure more work will be done in terms of these extremely dark red, dark brown and near black hybrids, but the potential to develop pure colour types based on *Cym. canaliculatum* would also be worth exploring. The green and yellow type form will produce clear yellows with suitably complementary parents with the potential for red spotting on sepals and petals being another desirable factor. In fact, colours from white through to yellow and green, orange and brown tones, as well as pink through to red and near black should all be possible. With the added advantage of *Cym. canaliculatum*'s ability to grow under marginal conditions and extremes, which may well prove too severe for "normal" cymbidiums and many other genera the future for this attractive species, must be bright.

Footnote: Thanks to Juan Diaz and Percy Lant of Whyalla who first showed us the potential of this species when grown well, and to Keith Skaines of Ballina for his willingness to share his considerable knowledge of the species, both in the wild and under culture. ■

Rob Smith
24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939

The Mysteries of the Judging Process

Text and photography by Rob Smith

It occurred to me that many *Cymbidium* growers and exhibitors may wonder at times how the judging at major shows actually works, and just how the decisions leading to the results appearing in print afterward are achieved. For those interested, the following is an attempt to demystify the process, as it will be applied during the judging of this year's national *Cymbidium* show in Ararat.

Firstly, a list is made up of all available judges, from all states that will be present at the show and who have the approval

of their home state club and the ACS.

Secondly, panels of judges are formed from those available with as even a distribution of participants from each state as is possible. This is done by the registrars and assistants available at the show and is based on knowledge of the judges concerned to provide the most balanced panels possible. Also to be factored into the make up of judging panels is the fact that most of the judges available are also exhibitors at a show such as a national show and, while all judges step back from

the judging process while a class in which they have a plant under consideration is being appraised, it is preferable to have judges judging classes they don't have plants in. For example, a judge who exhibits mainly large flower type cymbidiums would preferably be assigned to a panel judging classes other than large flower types or, perhaps, if the judge in question exhibits whole plants they may be assigned to cut stems. Similarly, judges not exhibiting, or not exhibiting in individual displays may be assigned to display



Cym. Valley Splash 'Awesome' shown by Phil Grech. A well grown and presented mericlone can catch the judge's eye as well as a new variety.



Cym. Ruby Valley 'Stephen John' owned by Alec Canala. A quality intermediate seen at the 2002 national show.

judging. In all cases the intent is to give all non-judging exhibitors the best and fairest chance possible.

With the panels made up, the next step is to notify judges immediately prior to the commencement of judging of what classes they are responsible for and who they are teamed with, as well as providing them with the necessary paperwork, forms, etcetera, to do their job. Registrars or show marshals will then draw the judges' attention to the relevant rules and philosophy applying to the particular show being judged. In this case, for example, the national show schedule and rules, and the ACS judging guidelines. Any necessary reference to special classes and the like would also be made at this point.

Now the serious work begins and, for several hours, the judges will work in their panels looking only at the exhibits in the classes assigned to them. At times, com-

munication with another panel may be required where some uncertainty over colour definition or size may lead the judges to think that another panel should perhaps consider a particular plant. A system of placing markers in pots as plants win places in colour classes will help ensure that plants are not missed, or worse, judged twice, by two different panels.

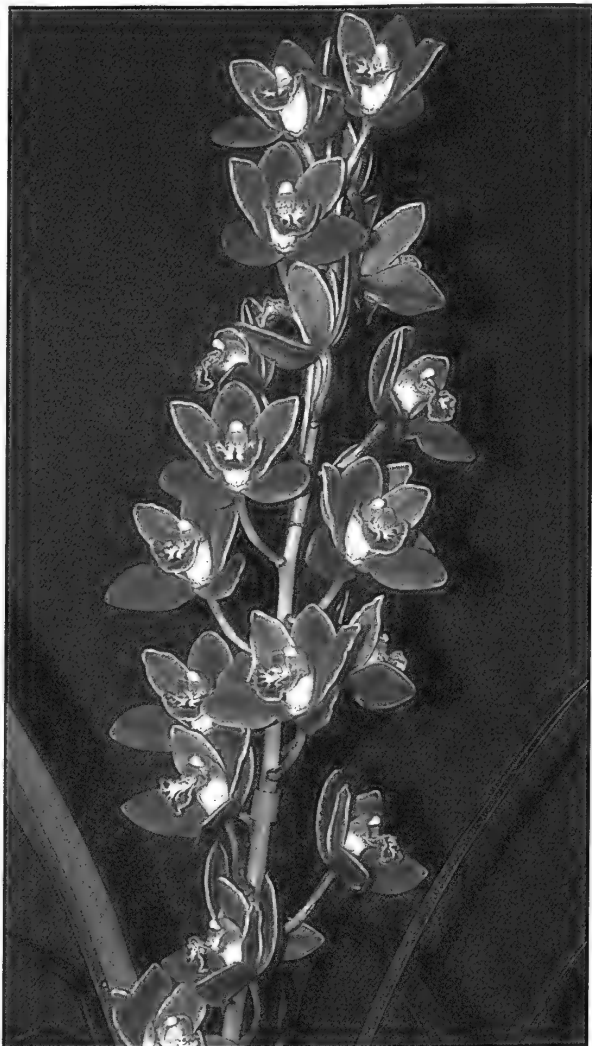
Once colour classes in each size are determined, the best in each section will be judged by direct comparison between the eligible plants identified up to that point. With that level of judging completed, all eligible exhibits for champion classes will be brought out and benched alongside each other and the judges will then be directed to fill out voting slips for each class in turn. These are handed in and tallied by designated officials. This process continues until the judging of all relevant winners against each other is completed up

to, and including, the grand champion. This system seems the fairest yet devised as it eliminates the possibility that assertive personalities may influence the outcomes of votes, or that less experienced or less confident judges may "follow" more assertive or experienced judges in a show-of-hands type of voting system.

With the show judging over, any nominated plants to be considered for awards will be judged. In the case of award judging, each judge is required to fill out an award voting slip after carefully assessing the nominated plant in line with the judging guidelines applicable for the system in use, in this case the ACS judging handbook. Once again, all results are tallied and an average arrived at with all votes more than 5% above or below the average being discarded from the calculation. Through this process the granting, or not, as the case may be, of an award and, if granted, what



Cym. Kimberley Valley 'Capricorn' owned and hybridised by Kimberley Orchids. Good greed standards are always popular on the show bench.



Cym. (Jessie Blakiston x Rotorua) owned by Terry Poulton. Quite a few pretty pink miniatures were benched in 2002 from this crossing.



Cym. (Khan Flame x Yowie Rose) owned by David Wain. A seedling of potential with shape and colour from parents with great pedigrees.

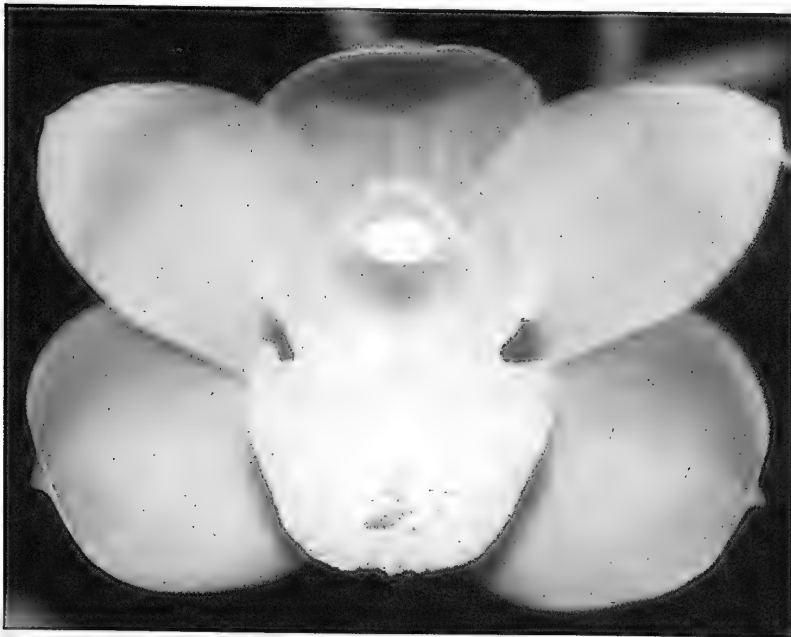
award will apply, is decided.

By this time, the judges will probably have been on their feet for some four to five hours and will, finally, be allowed to relax. While, just like the exhibitors who view their handwork the next day when the show reopens, they may not agree personally with every decision reached during the judging process they at least will know that the process was the fairest and best we

can devise. At the end of the day it is not a judges job to vote for the plants which most appeal to them personally, but to determine which are the best under the rules and guidelines applying at the show in question.

Rob Smith

*24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939*



Cym. Sleeping Sharon 'Cambridge Dream' owned by E & P Leske. A pretty pastel intermediate which did well for its owners.

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SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
Queensland				
10-12 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Mackay & District	Mt Pleasant/Greenfields Shopping Centre Mackay
10-11 April 12 April	8.00am-9.00pm 8.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Pine Rivers	Taigum Shopping Centre 217 Beams Road, Taigum
12 April 13 April	8.00am-5.00pm 8.00am-3.00pm	Autumn (30th Annual Charity)	Brisbane	Community Hall, Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds cnr. Broadwater & Logans Streets Mt. Gravatt
10-12 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	ANOS (‘Kabi’ Group)	Aspley Hypermart 59 Albany Creek Road, Aspley
10-12 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	West Moreton Orchid Group	Ipswich City Square, Brisbane Street Ipswich
12 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Rockhampton	Rockhampton High School Campbell Street, Rockhampton
12 April	9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Douglas	Mossman Shire Hall, Mossman
18 April 19 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Bribie Island	Ningi Community Hall Bribie Island Road, Ningi
18-19 April 20 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Gladstone Orchid & Foliage	Andersons Motors Yaroon Street, Gladstone
24-26 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	North Queensland	Westcourt Shopping Centre Cairns
26 April	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Redlands	Donald Simpson Centre 172 Bloomfield Street, Cleveland
26 April 27 April	9.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Beaudesert District	‘Drynan’ Pavilion Beaudesert Showground Albert Street, Beaudesert
15 May	8.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Gladstone Orchid & Foliage	Valley Shopping Centre Goondoon Street, Gladstone
18-20 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	North Queensland	Tropical Garden Expo, Cairns Showground Cairns
3 May 4 May	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-2.00pm	Autumn (Cooloolo Home Garden Expo)	Gympie & District	“The Pavilion” Gympie Showgrounds
3 May 5 May	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Autumn	Darling Downs Orchid Assoc	Walsh’s Seeds & Garden Centre 881 Ruthven Street, Toowoomba (opposite K-Mart)
7-8 May 9 May 10 May	9.30am-5.00pm 9.30am-8.00pm 9.30pm-5.00pm	Autumn	Redcliffe District	Redcliffe City Library Oxley Avenue Redcliffe
8 May 9 May	9.00am-8.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Ayr & District	Burdekin Centrepont Queen Street, Ayr
8-9 May	TBA	Autumn	Blackwater & District Orchid & Foliage Club	Town Centre, Blackwater
8-9 May	8.00am-5.30pm	Autumn	Emerald Orchid & Foliage	Emerald Village Shopping Centre, Emerald
8-9 May 10 May	8.00am-9.00pm 8.00am-4.00pm	Autumn (Mother’s Day)	Pine Rivers	Woolworths Shopping Centre Old Northern Road, Albany Creek
8-9 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (Mother’s Day Display)	Noosa District	CWA Hall Cooroy
8-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	ANOS (Gold Coast Group)	Runaway Bay Shopping Plaza
8-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Townsville District Orchid & Allied Plants Assoc.	Castletown Shopping Centre Hyde Park

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
8-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Logan & District	Springwood Mall Logan
8-10 May	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	Maroochydhore	Kawana Shopping Centre Kawana Waters
9-10 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Noosa District Orchid & Foliage	CWA Hall, Cooroy
9-10 May 11 May	8.00am-9.00pm 8.00am-1.00pm	Autumn (30th Anniversary)	Bundaberg	Bundaberg Civic Centre Bourbong Street, Bundaberg
10-11 May	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn (Mother's Day)	Aspley Wavell Heights	Community Hall, Edinburgh Castle Road
10-11 May	8.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (Bromeliads & Foliage)	Lockyer Valley	Peace Lutheran Hall East Street Gattton
10 May 11 May	8.00am-5.00pm 8.30am-2.30pm	Autumn (Mother's Day)	Pumicestone District Orchid & Foliage	Ningi Hall, Bribie Island Road, Ningi
10-11 May	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Aspley	Community Hall Wavell Heights
15 May 16 May	8.00am-9.00pm 8.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Innisfail	Central Arcade, Innisfail
15 May 16 May 17 May	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Southport & District	Burleigh Town Market Place West Burleigh Road Burleigh Heads
22-24 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Tweed District	Tweed Mall Shopping Centre Tweed Heads
6-8 June	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter (TQOC Conference)	Atherton Tableland	Community Hall Atherton State High School Maunds Road, Atherton
18-21 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Mackay & District	Caneland Central Shopping Centre Mackay
20-21 June 22 June	7.30am-5.00pm 7.30am-4.00pm	Winter	Townsville	TOS Hall Pioneer Park, Thuringowa
20-22 June	TBA	Winter	North Moreton Qld	Auditorium, Botanic Gardens Mt. Coot-tha

New South Wales

10-12 April	8.00am-10.00pm	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre Lismore
10-11 April 12 April	9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-2.00pm	Autumn	Coffs Harbour	Toormina Gardens Shopping Centre
12 April 13 April	10.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	ANOS (Newcastle Group)	Club Macquarie, Lake Road Argenton
12-13 April	10.00am-4.30pm	Autumn	Boolaroo (Boolaroo/ANOS combined)	Club Macquarie Main Street, Argenton
23-26 April	9.00am-9.00pm	Autumn	Newcastle	West's Leagues Club New Lambton
1-3 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Port Macquarie	Settlement City Shopping Complex
1 May	9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Berowra & District	Berowra True Value Hardware Turner Road, Berowra heights
3-4 May	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	North Shore	Sunnybank Garden Centre 208 Forest Way, Belrose
8-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Blue Mountains & Penrith District	Nepean Square K-Mart Complex Penrith
8-9 May 10 May	9.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Nambucca Valley	Scout Hall, Partridge Street Macksville
8-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Grafton	Grafton Shoppingworld Grafton

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
8-10 May 11 May	Shopping Centre Hours to Midday Sunday	Autumn	Ballina & District	Ballina Fair Shopping Centre Kerr Street, Ballina
9-11 May	TBA	Autumn	Far North Coast	Ballina RSL Club
15-17 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Hawkesbury	Richmond Marketplace March Street, Richmond
21 May	7.00 pm to finish	Autumn (Cattleys Night)	Macleay Valley	Uniting Church Hall, Wide Street Kempsey
22-24 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Tweed District	Tweed Mall Shopping Centre South Tweed Heads
29-31 May	9.00am-4.30pm	Autumn (Beef Week)	Casino & District	Presbyterian Church Hall Hickey Street, Casino
29-30 May 31 May	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Manning River	Manning Mall Manning Street, Taree
4-7 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	South Coast	Corrimal Park Mall Princes Highway, Corrimal
5 June 6 June 7 June	10.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Winter	Nambucca Valley	Literary Institute Hall Bowra Street, Urunga
7-8 June	9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Great Lakes	Forster Primary School Head Street, Foster
16-22 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	OSNSW	St. Ives Shopping Village 166 Mona Vale Road, St. Ives
17 June	7.00pm-9.30pm	Winter	Sydney	Remembrance Hall 220 Lakemba Street, Lakemba
19-20 June 21 June	9.00am-7.00pm 9.00am-1.00pm	Winter	Maitland & Coalfields	Market Place Raymond Terrace
Victoria				
20 April	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn (Charity Show)	Redlands	Donald Simpsons Leisure Centre Bloomfield Street, Cleveland
24-25 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randall Street, Maribyrnong
24-25 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Mornington Peninsula	Collectors Corner Garden World 810 Springvale Road, Braeside
7-8 June	10.00am-4.30pm	Winter	Geelong	Christ Church Hall, Cnr Mooraboot and McKillop Streets, Geelong
7 June 8 June 9 June	9.00am-5.00pm 12 noon-5.00pm 9.00am-4.30pm	Winter	Melbourne Eastern	East Burwood Uniting Church Community Hall, Cnr. Burwood Highway & Blackburn Road, East Burwood
South Australia				
3-4 May	10.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Gawler Districts Orchid Club	Elderly Centre, Fourteenth Street, Gawler
21 May	8.00pm to finish	Autumn	South Australian Orchidaceous	Seniors Community Centre 19 North Parade, Torrensville
Western Australia				
17 May 18 May	11.30am-4.30pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Mandurah & Districts Orchid Club	West Murray Community Hall Pinjarra Road, Barragup (Cnr Goodooga Road)
22-24 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Wanneroo	Mirraboopa Square Shopping Centre Yirrigan Drive, Mirraboopa
New Zealand				
27 April	11.00am-2.30pm	Autumn	New Zealand	Springs Garden Restaurant Great North Road, Western Springs Auckland
14 June	10.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Hawke's Bay	Clive Hall, Main Road, Clive, Hawke's Bay

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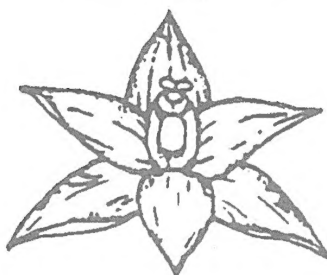
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